The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

June-July, 1963

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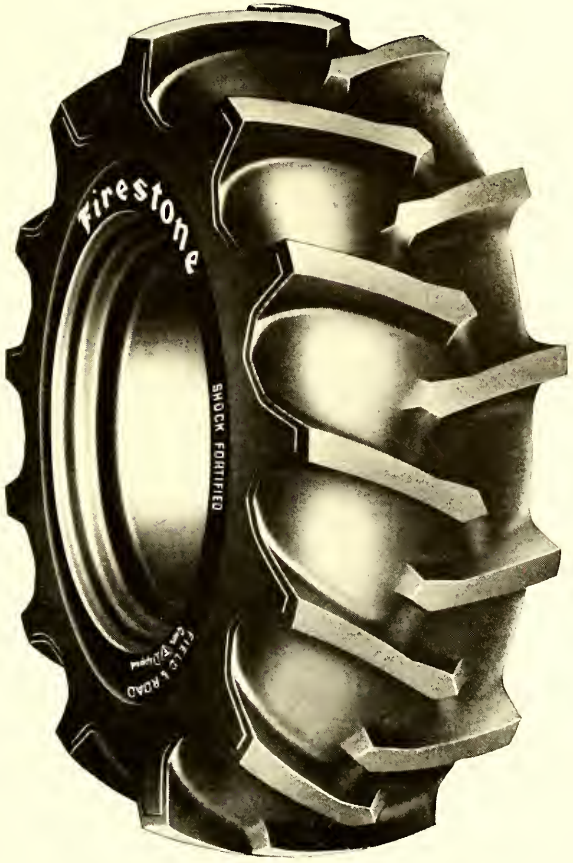

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ADVERTISERS INDEX

Apparel & Hobbies

H. D. Lee Company 10
Remington Arms Company .....14 & 41
Ithaca Gun Company 49
Winchester Western Division-Olin 53
Ben Pearson, Inc. 59
Future Farmers Supply Service 63
Tandy Leather Company 65
Frank A. Hoppe, Inc. 65
William E. Vesburg 65

Farm Equipment

International Harvester Farm Equipment 2
F. E. Myers & Bro. Company 6
Wisconsin Motor Corporation 10
Lincoln Electric Company 12
Keystone Steel & Wire Company 15
Massey-Ferguson 35-38
Allis-Chalmers 47
New Holland Machine Company 68

Feed & Supplies

Ralston Purina Company 5
Albers Milling Company 8
Oyster Shell Products Company 12
Moorman's 45
Colorado Serum Company 63

General

United States Army 9
Official FFA Calendar 31
Bob Jones University 67

Livestock

Beery School of Horsemanship 8
National Suffolk Sheep Assn. 8
American Cheviot Sheep Society 63

Transportation & Travel

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company 3
Texaco, Inc. 7
American Honda Motor Company 11
AC Spark Plug Division, General Motors Corporation 13
Cushman Motors 14
Perfect Circle Corporation 17
The B. F. Goodrich Company 19
Ford Car Division, Ford Motor Company 20
International Trucks 43
Bird Engineering 62
Hotel Metropole 62
Columbus Cycle Company 63
Gilliom Manufacturing Company 65

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. Offices are located in the Future Farmers Building on U. S. Route One, eight miles south of Alexandria, Virginia.

The National FUTURE FARMER is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America, Inc., at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Copyright 1962 by the Future Farmers of America.

Single subscription is 75c per year in U. S. and possessions. Foreign subscriptions $1.00 per year. Single copies 20c in U. S.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Circulation Department, *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

The National
Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

JUNE-JULY, 1963 • **Vol. 11, No. 5**

EDITORIAL CONTENTS

About the FFA

What the FFA Means to Me .. 10
Machinery for Peace 16
Sod-Busters Build a Pig Plant.. 21
Portrait of a Corporation President 22-23
Attack on Screwworms 24
Junior Directors 25
Future Farmers Amid the Skyscrapers 28-29
Follow the Stars 32-34
Snowbound Chapter 42
FFA Boosts Wildlife Reserves.. 48
FFA in Action 50-51
Here by the Owl 64

Features

The Right Dairy Calf 26
Watch Out for This Summer Pest 27
Trouble-Free Grain Storage... 30
Checklist for a Good Date 39
Management Means Money ... 60
History of the Breed (Angora) 61
Tips for Training Stock Dogs.62-63

Illustrated Section

Potash 54
A True Story of FFA..... 55
The Story of Farming 56
Gunning for Woodchucks 57

Sports and Fiction

Ring Horse 44
Sportrait 65
How to Fish a Farm Pond ..58-59

Departments

Your Editors Say 6
Reader Roundup 8
Looking Ahead 12
Jokes 66
Something New 18
Free for You 18
Photo Roundup 40

OUR COVER (Photo by Grant Heilman)—Irrigation is part of farming in the dry farmlands around Johnstown, Colorado. For this father-son team, shown here working with siphon tubes and irrigation ditches, it means a better corn crop to be listed in their farm records this fall.

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The grand champion fat lamb has to have eye appeal. He needs to be blocked, trimmed, clean and bright. Under that fleece he needs to have pounds of solid lamb, too. Is this one ready? Gene Harfst, who feeds and cares for the lambs at the Danforth Farm Youth Center in Missouri, wonders himself. He doesn't really know what he's been feeding him—it was one of four experimental rations from the Purina Research Laboratories, identified only by a number. But this lamb and his group will be judged against three other groups on the other three experimental rations, as previous groups have been tested for many years past. Each winning group influences formulation of the feed made available to young showmen in the Checkerboard Bag. It's part of the continuous research at the Danforth Farm Youth Center aimed at helping showmen to capture more grand champion honors.

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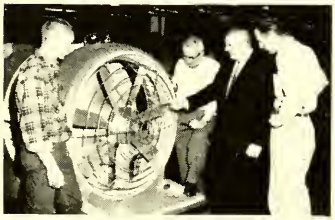

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Your Editors Say . . .

GETTING established in farming has never been easy. Our forefathers who migrated westward to develop this country engaged in a struggle with nature to establish their farm homes. Many of them didn't succeed as farmers, but our great farmlands of today give testimony to the fact that others won the battle and provided us with a nation of plenty unequaled in the history of mankind.

This rich heritage is ours to enjoy and pass on to future generations. To do this, a new generation of farmers educated for their task must come from our farm youth of today.

No one should expect every boy who is raised on a farm to become a farmer. We don't expect all doctors' children to become doctors, nor all lawyers' children to become lawyers. So why is it assumed that all farm youth want to become farmers? We have long since passed the time when a son must follow the trade of his father. In this country, and may it always remain so, he may choose any career that is in keeping with his interest, aptitude, and capability. And this includes farming.

Getting established in farming today is not easy except for a fortunate few who either inherit a farm or marry one. The struggle today is for land and capital as well as nature, and not every young man who wants to farm will make it. Your vo-ag and FFA training increases your chances of success. Most of those who do get established will not start with a going farm of commercial size. They will grow from whatever their beginning may be and expand as resources permit. This is also true of most any other type of business. A young man who wants to operate a store, for example, doesn't usually start from the beginning with a flourishing business.

What are your chances of success? Some of the figures now being used say only one in 10 farm youths will have an opportunity to farm. A few say eight out of 100. Even if these figures are true, they are not saying only one in 10 Future Farmers will have an opportunity to farm. Many studies have shown there are more opportunities in farming than there are trained vo-ag graduates to fill them.

So you don't choose to farm. What then? The industry of agriculture has taken on a much broader meaning in recent years. The term farming is used most frequently now to refer to production agriculture. Agriculture is used in a more general sense and refers to farm suppliers and those who process and market farm products as well. And here lie many jobs where a farm background is an asset.

Information from leading colleges and universities is that not enough young men with farm backgrounds are pursuing an agricultural career in college. That this is true is indicated by the fact that at many schools, a large percentage of the students in the school of agriculture are from the cities. There are some jobs in agriculture where a farm background may not be necessary, but for most of them, a college education ripened with the wisdom of farm experience will see you well on the way to success.

Suppose you find you can't go to work in agriculture right away, and maybe college is not for you. Before packing bag and baggage and heading for the city, give some thought to what you have to offer your prospective employer. He is looking for a marketable skill to fill a need in his place of business. If you do not possess such a skill, you may want to give some thought to further vocational training before seeking employment. Remember, in most cities there is already a surplus of young men looking for jobs who do not have specialized training in some area where there is employment opportunity.

Wilson Carnes, **Editor**

Texaco's new motor oil stops waste... stops engine deposits that waste money in fuel, wear, and repairs

Working with farm machines day in and day out, you know that allowing deposits to form and build up in an engine is bad business. Deposits waste money—steal power and waste fuel. They increase friction, cause excessive wear, expensive repairs. This can mean sending your machinery to the scrap heap long before its time. With new Havoline, deposits can't form, can't cause waste. In hundreds of hours of rugged tests against 4 other leading oils, Texaco proved conclusively that new Havoline stops waste best because it stops deposits best. Sound reason why it pays to use new Havoline—in the field and in your car and truck. Call your Texaco man today... *trust the man who wears the star.*

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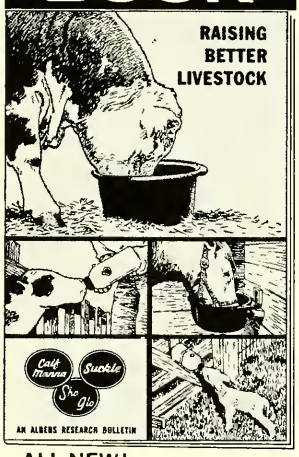

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Wilbert Bethke

There is no obligation attached to our "Free For You" booklets, Wilbert. They are furnished without charge by companies with an interest in agriculture and offered by your Magazine as a reader service.—Ed.

Salem, Missouri

There are 90 boys in the Salem Chapter, Future Farmers of America. We are trying to win the $200 in a district award. Here are some of the activities planned and mostly completed:

Chapter members cleaned 484 brush piles, planted 24,000 pine trees, planted 15,000 multiflora rose bushes, constructed 22 quail and rabbit bundles, and sowed 220 pounds of lespedeza and 115 pounds of food plot mixtures. Most of this was furnished to us by the Missouri Conservation Commission.

Richard Marquart

Sabetha, Kansas

I really don't know how to start this letter or to word the questions and complimentary remarks that I want to say in this letter.

To start with, I am more pleased with *The National FUTURE FARMER* than what other people had told me. I had three brothers before me, and they told me that this Magazine would be more helpful than any other. I heartily agree with them.

I read in your reader column where a boy from California was a member through next year, and he asked if he could get free booklets from you. What I want to know is could I be a life-long member if I paid my dues on time? Another question I would like to ask is do I have to ask my advisor to order a Kansas record book or could I order one from you?

Steven Lee Henry

Thanks, Steven, for your interesting letter. The National Constitution provides that you may remain an active member in the FFA until you have been out of high school for three years or reach 21 years of age. You then become an associate member for life. We would suggest that you check with your advisor on the record book.—Ed.

Chazy, New York

I graduated from high school last year and am now attending an agricultural school of advanced learning. Recently we have been discussing Rachel Carson's book, *Silent Spring*.

We are going to have a panel discussion on the pros and cons of insecticides. The four students chosen to defend the uses of weed and insect controls are all former Future Farmers. The two (Free For You) booklets, "Weed Control in Corn" and "The Desolate Year" would be helpful in defending the issue.

Everel Mastin

Your requests are being forwarded immediately, Everel, so that you will receive the material in ample time. Best of luck with your debate.—Ed.

Windsor, North Carolina

Here's an idea you might pass along to other Future Farmers. During the first two weeks in April, we safety boys arranged for an FFA-FHA Hazard Hunt Contest. It grew more popular, and a total of 76 FFA and FHA members competed. The Future Farmers won!

Together we found 1,115 hazards and corrected 1,019. This was a job well done and we are proud of it. We also made up a bicycle safety questionnaire. Our principal helped us, and we gave it to all 287 members of the third to sixth grades. For the ones who passed, we gave a membership card to the North Carolina Bicycle Safety Club.

I'm safety chairman of the chapter and am hoping to lead my chapter to No. 1 in the national chapter farm safety contest.

Leon White

Platteville, Wisconsin

I am very happy to be the sponsor of the FFA Calendar for the Platteville FFA Chapter. The boys, of course, take the calendars and see that they are distributed.

I must admit that I have been surprised on several occasions to walk into someone's office and find that our Calendar is the only one hanging there. This, of course, helps me to know that the boys are doing a fine job of distribution, and also that this Calendar is receiving recognition by people in our community.

Paul R. Walther

What does it take to feel like a man?

It takes action to feel like a man. Takes pride and courage. But in today's modern world *it also takes training. Technical* training. Ask any mechanic. Ask any missile man.

In today's modern Army all units are fast-moving. Flexible. Men and machines are closely interlocked. And since the machines are complex, men have to be extra skilled to handle them. The Army *makes* men like this—technically skilled, competent, confident.

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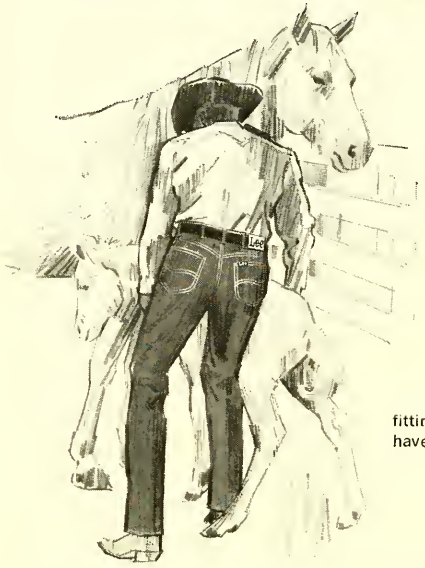

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What the FFA Means to Me

(Editor's Note: Following are the winning answers to our question, "What the FFA Means to Me," posed in the last issue. Future Farmers from all areas answered our challenge, making the job of our judges a difficult one.)

FIRST PLACE

Robert Brigham, Utica, Nebr.

IT MEANS to me a group of boys working for everyone in the community; it means boys getting ready for adulthood and being strong, hard workers; it means leadership—everyone doing the best he can to lead and not just follow; it means boys with a sense of responsibility, boys knowing what they are going to do and that other people depend on them to do it; it means cooperation, boys working together for each other and not for themselves; it means boys proud of a fine organization they have built and which will still be growing in the future; and finally it means turning out young citizens and growing men serving their country as well as they can.

SECOND PLACE

Farnum Alston, Korbel, Calif.

FFA WHEN spelled out says, "Future Farmers of America," and yet this barely begins to tell the story of how boys feel, work, and enjoy themselves together in this great organization.

Yes, without a doubt, the future of farming is going to depend on me and many other FFA members, and I feel it will be a pleasure to furnish food and clothing for the people of the world. To do this, I must first learn how, and I don't know any better place to learn than through the FFA.

The FFA means much to me; but as well as learning leadership, cooperation, and enjoying friendship and companionship, I believe the satisfaction of doing things on my own is the most rewarding of all.

It is great to get up in the morning to walk outside in fresh air, open spaces, and sunshine and to do chores and see livestock and crops growing day by day because of what I am doing for them. But most of all, when I get to the end of all this hard work, I stand straight and tall. As I shake someone's hand and receive an award, I say: "I'm glad I did this and I owe much to the FFA, but I did it on my own."

THIRD PLACE

Dan Acheson, Hillsdale, Wyo.

WHAT DOES the FFA mean to me? On this subject there could be volumes written by every boy who has had the opportunity to be a member of this organization with a meaning that I can be proud of.

The FFA is an organization which gives boys who become farmers an insight of farm life beyond that acquired

(Continued on Page 14)

What Makes HONDA GO and GO and GO

THREE IMPORTANT THINGS. From the mighty 305cc Super Hawk (shown above) to the faithful little "50"s, every HONDA assures its owner three vital advantages: THE FINEST ENGINEERING. Honda, due to its exclusive years-ahead design, has swept virtually every international racing event for the past two years, and has set records for endurance unmatched by any motor vehicle. THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP. Honda (as does Rolls Royce) combines painstaking craftsmanship with a thorough point-by-point inspection of each machine before it leaves the factory. Time-consuming, to be sure, but it's one more reason why Hondas outsell every other motorcycle. THE FINEST SERVICE. Honda's 800 modern, fully-equipped American dealerships are your assurance of dependable service whenever and wherever you need it. Add up these advantages and you'll KNOW... what makes a Honda GO and GO and GO and GO! Why not GO it one better and test ride a Honda yourself? There are 13 exciting models to choose from... each a champion in its own division. For the name of your nearest Honda dealer, call Western Union by number and ask for Operator 25.

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Looking Ahead

BOLL WEEVIL BEATER

A new method of controlling boll weevils is being tested this season by the USDA. Their experimental machine follows along in cotton rows, picks up weevil-infested flower buds, and literally beats the weevils to death with flails rotating at 1,800 rpm. Last year's results showed less than 1 percent of the weevils survived, and since the larvae must feed on cotton buds to complete their life cycle, weevil control may be realized without insecticides.

DYED HAY HELPS RESEARCHERS

Scientists at Clemson College are feeding heifers hay dyed a brilliant green to trace the passage of hay through their digestive systems. The dye shows up in the manure, as well as in the digestive tract after slaughter, and is helping researchers record how fast forms of hay pass through an animal. Data shows pelleted and ground hay to be less efficient than baled hay because in these forms it passes the animal before it can be completely utilized.

WALK ON WATER

Delaware high school teacher, Harold Follett, has invented a pair of shoes that will enable persons to walk on water without fear of sinking. Each shoe has small fins attached to it with a new waterproof adhesive called "Isopox." The walker slides each shoe forward; as he does, the fins close, then open again to support his weight. The polystryrene shoes will support 350 pounds and permit a person to walk two miles per hour across lakes and streams.

RABBITS HAVE GALLSTONES

Bunnies with gallstones are helping South Carolina researchers to find out why people get the painful stones. Past research has shown that gallstones are largely cholesterol, common in persons on a high-fat diet. So rabbits were fed a specially prepared diet; then their gallbladders were removed for inspection. After 12 weeks on the diet, scientists found a great deal of gallstones in rabbits on a high-fat diet, few in those on a low-fat diet.

TENDERIZE MEAT ON THE HOOF

A process costing 6 million dollars to develop has been approved by the USDA, and enables meat packers to tenderize all sections of an animal shortly before slaughtering. A harmless vegetable protein is injected into the blood of the animal and flows throughout the body. After slaughter, during the cooking process, the protein becomes active and tenderizes the meat. Packers expect less desirable forequarters to become as salable as the tenderer hindquarters, causing a great improvement in western beef.

PILLS TO KILL SCRUB TREES

An amazing chemical pill under test at Clemson College may hold the answer to ridding unwanted scrub oak trees in pine plantings. The new development—called Fenuron—can be broadcast across woodlots by plane or by hand. Tests show that once the pills are scattered at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre, all hardwoods die with no resprouting. So far tests show no harm to animals, fish, or humans from the pills.

RADIATION INCREASES OFFSPRING

Female rats put in contact with radiation before mating at the University of Rochester not only produced more ova, but the number that was fertilized was considerably higher. Radiation treatment four to five days before mating increased the litters most, and researchers to date report no increase in abnormal births. Initial data shows the young to be born normally with good growth after the super-pregnancies. Scientists show this to be the only study where the number of young has been increased without drugs.

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New AC Heavy-Duty Farm Tractor Spark Plugs are the *only* spark plugs specifically designed for farm tractor and implement use. ACs are engineered and constructed tractor-tough to take all the punishment modern farming demands and, at the same time, promote longer-lasting peak engine power, no matter what the job.

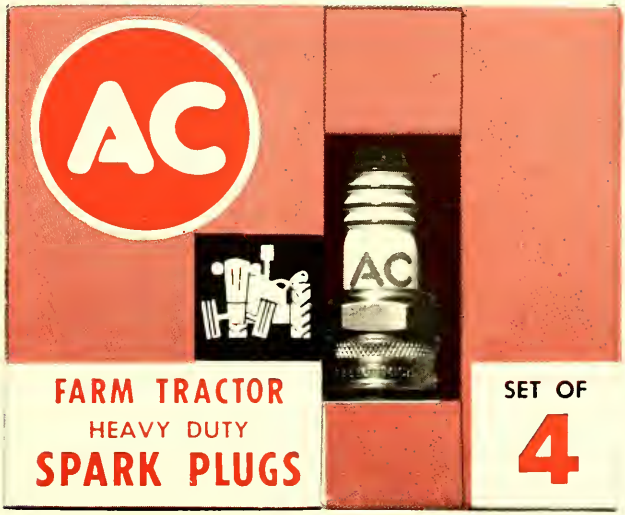
Put these new AC power-sustaining features to work for you this summer:

1 NEW Extra-Strength Insulator. Features Buttress-Top design to reduce flashover — huskier, tougher to help prevent installation breakage, withstand heaviest use.

2 NEW Nickel-Plated, Heavy-Duty Shell. Prevents water and moisture penetration to effectively retard formation of rust and corrosion.

3 NEW Self-Cleaning Hot Tip. Heats faster to burn away fouling deposits as they form, cools faster to discourage pre-ignition.

4 NEW Knurled Center Electrode. Provides greater sparking ability to ignite combustion gases more easily — reduces possible wasted power, wasted fuel.



GET YOUR TRACTOR-TOUGH SPARK PLUGS IN THE AC 4-PAC

Ask for the spark plugs designed to give you fast starts, longer-lasting peak engine power, top fuel economy. Ask for AC Heavy-Duty Farm Tractor Spark Plugs in the handy AC 4-Pac at your Farm Implement Dealer's today.

AC SPARK PLUG THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

This is the 22 that's made like a big-game cartridge

This is a Remington "Hi-Speed" 22. When you want a long-range 22 caliber varmint buster, this is the one to go with. We put it together as carefully as we do our big-game ammo. First, we start off with a strong, hard-brass case, loaded with special powder. We put in famous "Kleanbore" priming, the original non-corrosive mixture that helps protect barrel accuracy and life. Finally, we add exclusive "Golden" bullets, made to micrometer tolerances for fine accuracy. Result—Remington "Hi-Speed", the 22 with more speed and wallop at 50 yards than standard 22's have at the muzzle!

■ Get Remington "Hi-Speed" 22's in short, long and long rifle cartridges, solid or hollow point. **Other top Remington 22's:** Standard Velocity for shorter range shooting; Rifle and Pistol Match for very finest accuracy in target shooting. Get 'em at your nearest Remington dealer.

Remington

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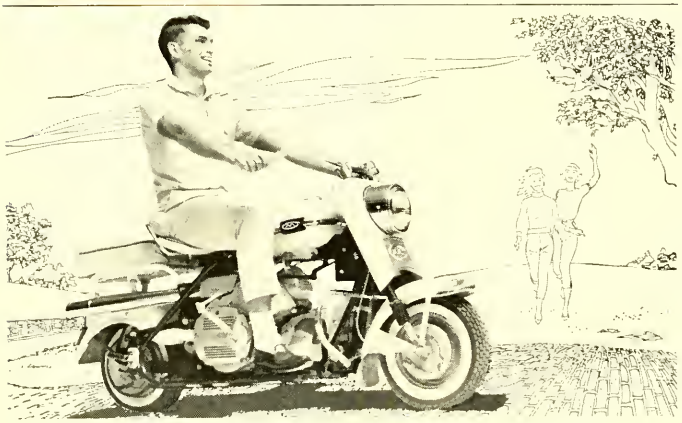
"Kleanbore" is Reg. U.S. Pat. Off., "Hi-Speed" is trademark of Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport 2, Conn. In Canada, Remington Arms of Canada Limited, 56 Queen Elizabeth Blvd., Toronto, Ont.



Step up to the CUSHMAN SILVER EAGLE

Swing into the saddle of the Cushman Silver Eagle—a real man's machine! Travel to work, to school, around town—for just pennies a day, on the acknowledged king of the American road! Only Cushman Scooters offer the power, the smooth ride, the unfailing dependability that have made Cushman America's best-known motor scooters. For the thrill of your life, test-drive one at your nearby Cushman Dealer's, or write for free catalog and name of nearest dealer.

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(Continued from Page 10)

by any other means. It creates in these boys a love for the farm, as the Creed states, "Which, even in the hours of discouragement, I cannot deny." For the boy in farm-related vocations, it creates an understanding of farm life and a deep respect for the people who live these lives.

For me, a junior in high school and my third year in FFA, it means an organization with high ideals and high standards which I, along with other boys who wear the Blue and Gold, am happy and proud to live up to.

The FFA is made up of devoted members and trusted advisors building higher standards and gaining more and more respect from American citizens. I am proud to be a part of this, the FFA.

HONORABLE MENTION

Dale Beighle, Williamstown, Ky.

THE FUTURE FARMERS of America means to me a way of life, a way of living. It is a life in the field of agriculture. Just the name "Future Farmers" implies a future goal in agriculture. I believe very strongly in the goals of farming, in the soil, in life. The FFA gives me the chance to reach these goals, to make them come true. In the FFA we work with others; we help others; we learn to listen and to lead; we learn to build and to be constructive.

The FFA is a way towards a better life—a life of giving of one's self, of reaching one's goals. It is a good, hard life. Through the FFA one can give nature's greatest treasure, life. We plant and raise; we watch our crops spring from seed or our animals grow. No one can join the FFA and not get a feeling of great fulfillment.

The FFA Creed is one part of the FFA that I love the most. The belief, "I believe in the future of farming with a faith born not of words but of deeds," shows in the FFA members a devotion to action in agriculture. When asked why I believe in the Future Farmers of America, I can say, "I believe in rural America." The last stanza of the Creed sums up this belief. I believe in the FFA because I believe in agriculture and what it stands for.

FFA-NFA Peace Corps

Work is continuing on the FFA-NFA Peace Corps project to get under way this summer. FFA members and former members who are 18 years of age and over may apply for a two-year assignment overseas.

More details on the type of work can be found in your April-May issue. Though recent negotiations have brought about some changes in the basic plan as presented in that issue, there is still time to apply.

For information or application forms, see your local ag teacher or write to: FFA-NFA Peace Corps Project, Agricultural Education Branch, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

DO PASTURES PAY GOOD WAGES?

Experienced cattlemen say YES... cite returns of $23 per man hour of labor

Modern farming has posed some interesting questions. Not the least is how to figure profits. Should it be on the basis of gross income, net income, rate earned on investment, returns per hour of labor, or what not?

Since the number of hours available for productive work is about the same for farmers everywhere, economists are inclined to the hourly wage system of figuring profits. The result: A wholly new and important comparison between pasture and grain farming has been discovered.

Wages Increase 4 to 6 Times

Not only is the production per acre much higher with grassland than it is with cultivated crops, but the cost of production is much lower. Labor, machinery and seed costs are less on land that is best suited to pasture usage.

For example: In North Carolina experiments, it was found that the return per man hour of labor was about $23 for good pasture but less than $4 for corn and less than $6 for wheat. This was on land classified by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service as "Best suited for pasture."

Less Work—More Pay

This famous old "pie-in-the-sky" becomes a reality when well-managed pastures cover the land that is well suited to grazing. Practical cattlemen have proved beyond doubt that CLASS VI and VII land (suited to pasture use) will produce big yields of forage and valuable livestock gains with very little labor and very little other expense.

Wages for labor is only one of the many ways of measuring the value of pasture. Erosion control benefits is another important value. Reduced cost of farming is still another measure.

Whether livestock are fed on pasture or in crowded feedlots, the trend is towards bigger herds and less labor. Here again is where the labor-saving values of good pastures become an important benefit. The only limiting factor is the amount of pastureland available.

Experienced livestock feeders see an equally important advantage of pasture feeding in the flexibility it provides in marketing. Finishing of cattle and sheep particularly can be speeded-up or slowed-down by varying the amount of supplemental feeding done. Thus the date of marketing can be pre-set to coincide with anticipated peaks in market prices.

Pasture Booklet—FREE

Valuable information about pasture improvement, utilization and management is available in a booklet published by Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Peoria, Illinois. The title is *Pasture—How to Reduce Feed Costs.* In it are reports from practical farmers and research scientists, telling how to get good incomes from pastures. It is chock-full of money-making suggestions. Why not clip the coupon below and order your FREE COPY today?

Good pasture incomes and Red Brand® Fence go together, hand in hand. Good fences allow good pasture management and good pasture incomes. In the long run, Red Brand Fences cost less, because every wire is Galvannealed® to fight off rust and last longer. Red Top® steel posts complete the perfect fence combination—good looks, long lasting, dependable strength.

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Please send me the FREE booklet *Pasture—How to Reduce Feed Costs*

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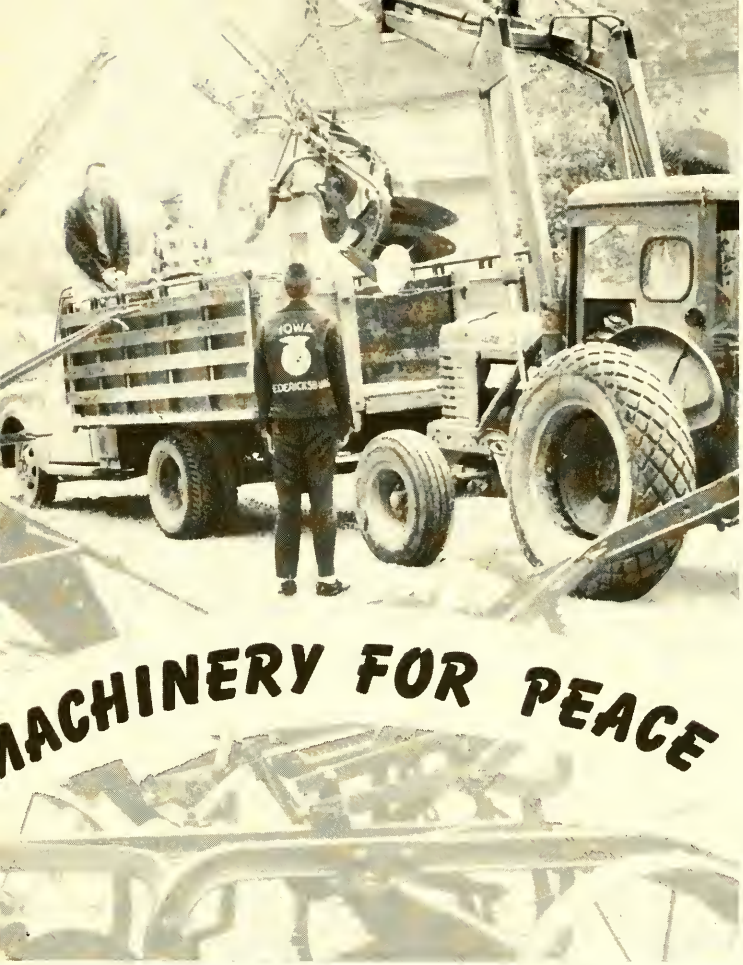


Future Farmers from two states have joined in to help rebuild machines for farmers throughout the world.

FARM machinery and tools of every description are filling vo-ag shops in Iowa and Minnesota as busy Future Farmers work together to help less fortunate farmers abroad. You could call the idea "tractors for friendship" and not be too far wrong.

The program's official name is "Self Help," and its purpose is to collect, recondition, and send used farm tools to depressed farming areas abroad. FFA chapters such as Waverly, Iowa, and Hills, Minnesota, joined the nonprofit effort last year; and to date, nearly 50 chapters are participating.

The program was started some 12 years ago by Vern Schield, farmer and owner of a manufacturing plant in Waverly. In his travels through more than 60 countries, he began to detest the poverty of people living in countries with good soil and ample rainfall who went hungry from lack of farming equipment.

"Self Help" was formed at his plant in Waverly. He began to collect used farm machinery from farms and dealers who had little use for it. During slack times it was reconditioned, then sent to foreign countries to be distributed through missions at about one fifth of its value. Schield gave nothing away; rather he set a price low enough that farmers could pay over a period of time. As he puts it, "We want them to retain their self-respect and pride of ownership." The program is nondenominational, and machinery goes through missions of every faith as well as some foreign farm cooperatives.

Requests from more than 30 foreign countries for everything from cream separators to kerosene-operated incubators forced Schield to call for outside aid. Since the program is nongovernmental, finances and labor had to come from volunteers and private organizations. Future Farmers answered the call this past year. Members of the Waverly-Shell Rock Chapter were the first. In the school vo-ag shop, Advisor Larry Statler helped members overhaul the equipment they had gathered.

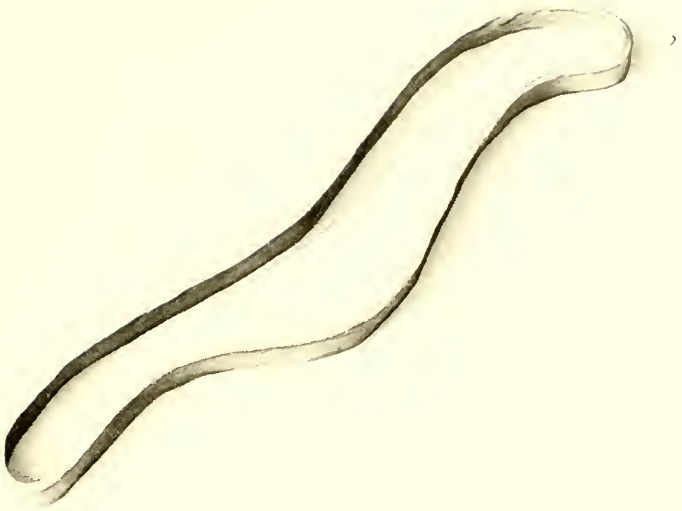
As requests are received, a list of needed equipment is distributed to FFA chapters in the two states. Although most of the collected equipment is obsolete by American standards, it works quite well in the underdeveloped areas where none is now available. Future Farmers bring the machines into their vo-ag shops, overhaul them as a shop project, and then ship them to the Waverly headquarters of Self Help.

Vern Schield estimates that it costs $1 per cubic foot of crate to ship machinery overseas. Since the selling price covers only the original cost plus reconditioning, the shipping costs must come from private concerns. Churches and civic groups, as well as industrial corporations, are helping with these costs.

More than 25 carloads of farm machinery with an estimated value of $200,000 have left Waverly for distribution in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In the remote interior of Brazil, farmers are harvesting 50 bushels of corn per acre from once-barren land. A grinder sent to Nigeria is turning out more flour in 20 minutes than a native woman could previously turn out in two weeks. And a converted combine is now threshing grain in Angola, Africa, where farmers used to beat the grain from the straw with clubs.

Most of the carload shipments go to areas where there are agricultural missions or Peace Corps personnel who can teach natives how to operate the American machinery. When possible, instruction manuals are included with power equipment.

As Self Help's program of mutual aid spreads and grows in scope, more and more FFA chapters will join in to help meet its needs. Working side by side with his Future Farmer neighbors, originator Vern Schield summed up his appreciation for their help: "The fine spirit of cooperation received from these FFA chapters has been an important source of help and support to the whole Self Help program."



In one respect, it's an ideal piston ring

A rubber band and a piston ring have one characteristic in common that is very important.

That characteristic is conformability—the key to proper compression and oil control in the engine of your automobile or tractor.

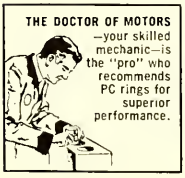
Simple enough to achieve—in rubber. But, to create metal rings with this perfection of fit . . . rings that will withstand the explosive impact, abrasion, heat and acids in an engine—requires very precise and specialized engineering.

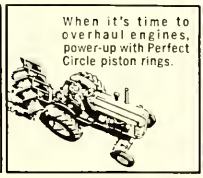
Every year for several decades we have invested heavily in engineering and research. And the result is improved rings and new designs that give outstanding performance and extra long life.

That's why virtually every major American manufacturer of passenger cars, trucks, tractors, and construction equipment specifies Perfect Circle rings as original factory equipment.

It's an important reason why your car and powered farm equipment give you more *go* to the gallon, more power, long life.

And a *very* important reason, when you *do* re-ring, for insisting on rings made by Perfect Circle —the piston rings the engine "pros" prefer.





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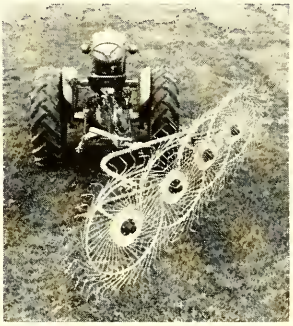
G. Compact "900" pickup truck features low cost, economical operation. Can haul 1,100 pounds on 107-inch wheelbase; has 93-hp. (International Harvester)

Something New

H. New "Endura VII" knife for sportsmen; sharp enough to cut glass. Rust-proof, handle floats. Comes with cover. (Assoc. Industries)



I. Flexible teeth work fast and clean on "MF 29" mounted wheel rake. Will rake or fluff wet or dry hay. (Massey-Ferguson)

J. Portable electric fogger vaporizes spray for use in barn or garden. Holds 1½ quarts. (Burgess Vibrocrafters)

K. Four-wheel drive "Super Four" tractor designed for wet or rough ground. Within 50-hp class. (Ford Motor Company)

Free detailed information is available on any of the above products. Send coupon today to NFF, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

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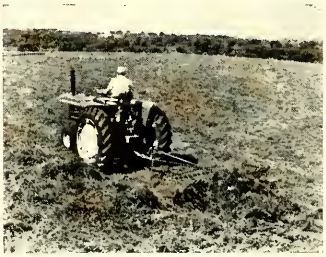

L. Swath Fluffer aerates hay for faster drying before raking, after a rain. Clutch retards for gentle action. (John Deere Co.)

Free for You!

THESE booklets are free! You can get a *single* copy of any or all of them by mailing the coupon below. Just check the booklets you want and send us your *complete address.*

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17—In-Storage Grain Drying—A noted ag engineer fills 20 pages with the latest on farm grain drying and conditioning. Included are tables giving temperatures and drying time necessary for all grains. Detailed drawings show how to plan your drying bin for best results. In addition, it has practical grain drying tips. (Farm Fans, Inc.)

18—Cattle Feeding Systems—Tells you how to plan your beef feedlot for location and convenience. Its 16 pages contain blueprint layouts of beef feeding lots from 100- to 400-head capacity. Special page gives details on building the feed bunk, while center spread illustrates an artist's conception of a fully automatic feedlot. Even includes power equipment needed. (Jamesway)

19—How to Build Plastic Greenhouses—Illustrated pamphlet tells how to build an efficient greenhouse using polyethylene sheeting over a wooden frame. Gives reasons why plastic greenhouses give same good results as glass structures at a lower cost. Important 12 steps in planning and building your plastic greenhouse are included. (Gering Plastics Company)

20—Concrete Improvements for Farm and Ranch—Here are 50 valuable pages starting with proper concrete mixtures and going through an array of concrete projects any farmer can do. Projects from cattle guards, to farm bridges, to tilt-up farm buildings are illustrated, each with all necessary plans. Special features are block-laying procedures and concrete reinforcing. (Portland Cement Association)

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In fact, the price is lower than that of many other tractor tires made without nylon. Compare the tread of leading makes of tractor tires. In the B.F.Goodrich Nylon Power-Grip you'll find the biggest, widest, huskiest tread we've ever put on a replacement tire. For example, the cleats are 29% wider and 9% higher at the shoulders than those of our previous tire. There's more rubber to bite into the soil for top traction—more rubber on the ground to lengthen tire life.

Now compare construction. Pound for pound the nylon in this BFG tire is stronger than steel—stronger to defy rocks, roots, stubble and stumps.

Last, compare price. You'll discover how little it costs to get nylon protection plus top traction. And only the BFG Nylon Power-Grip tire gives you these advantages. See the new Nylon Power-Grip soon at your B.F.Goodrich Farm Tire Service Center. The BFG people will be glad to meet you, show you our complete tire line, and help you in any way they can. *The B.F.Goodrich Company, Akron 18, Ohio.*

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What isn't wrong with this picture?

The all right, brand-new '63½ Falcon Hardtop

What's new? The scatback roofline, wide-open hardtop styling, and hard-to-top lively performance. From Ford, of course, where fun is standard equipment.

America's liveliest, most care-free cars

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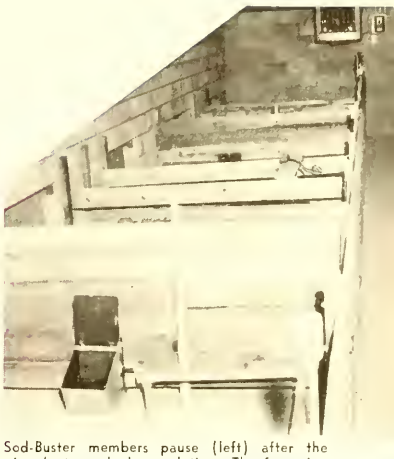
Sod-Busters Build A Pig Plant!

By Robert P. Schliske, Advisor, Sod-Buster FFA Chapter, Carpenter, Wyoming. (Right) Advisor Schliske with members of the Sod-Buster FFA.



Sod-Buster members pause (left) after the pig plant reached completion. The farrowing house contains six pens (above), each with outside lot. In addition, an office, hospital, heating unit, and two feed bins were included.

COMMUNITY support, enthusiastic FFA members, and cooperation with a capital "C" are the story behind our chapter's swine production laboratory.

The Sod-Buster members, all 15 of them, are accustomed to getting things done. For the past four years they have received the Gold Emblem in the national chapter contest—a record unequaled among Wyoming chapters. The pig plant was another challenge for these Future Farmers.

After visiting several swine operations in the area, the first assignment was for each member to draw a plan for an ideal swine operation. A building committee of three seniors was assigned the task of incorporating one good idea from each of the 15 plans into a final blueprint. Then our dreams began to come true.

Offers of help poured in from all sides. A nearby feed mill offered to furnish 18 bred gilts, the full capacity of the plant. These were furnished on contract, whereby the chapter was to return two 180-pound gilts for each sow received.

A local builder quoted a special price on ready-mix, 150 cubic yards in all. Wyoming Hereford Ranch of Cheyenne donated 600 feet of two-inch pipe for the pens. A builders' supply in Cheyenne discounted 20 percent on cement block and supplies. The local feed dealer agreed to furnish feed at cost until the building was paid off.

The Hereford State Bank of Hereford, Colorado, provided a $5,000 loan for the project. The loan was underwritten by the feed dealer, a member's father, the president of the school board, the superintendent of schools, and me, the FFA advisor.

The local electric company provided the wiring material at cost and furnished a man to supervise the wiring. A brick layer donated his time to help lay the block, and the local mail carrier—a handy man at any trade—spent many hours helping with the plumbing, block work, and carpentry. And many local farmers gave their time and talent to help make the plant a reality.

All this was in addition to the hours of work contributed by each FFA member.

The project was started in January, 1961, and 10 months later the chapter was in business with the first six sows ready to farrow. Two boys were assigned the responsibility of caring for the sows each night during farrowing to insure live pigs. One member was chosen by the chapter and hired to care for the plant on a monthly basis.

The finishing unit is designed to handle 150 fattening swine plus the breeding stock during gestation. The fattening pens are of various sizes to adequately allow inside shelter during cold weather. This graduated system allows for more use of available space as the pigs are moved from pen to pen according to weight.

The fattening swine are fed from self-feeders on the lower end of the pens and watered from the automatic waterers inside the building to insure proper exercise.

"Many fine ideas are built into the plant, but the true importance of the project lies in the educational value for members and the satisfaction they receive from seeing their ideas put into practice.

"This plant is the result of Future Farmers who were not afraid to work, a school administration that realized the value of such a project, and a group of people who have always had faith in the FFA. We call it 'Cooperation-Plus.'" ◆◆◆

Entire unit (below) is 148 feet in length and 62 feet in width, built on a slope of one-third-inch drop to the foot. Lower end empties into a gutter which runs into a cesspool nearby. The two concrete block buildings were built on concrete slabs; one a farrowing house, the other a finishing house. A judging arena is planned for the open area between the two buildings.

Portrait of a Corporation

FOR A brief moment the man behind the polished desk let his thoughts drift backwards over three decades. They mingled with warm memories of brown earth curling over the moldboard of a plow, the musty odor of harness, and a mule plodding beneath a hot sun.

The thoughts were in deep contrast to the quiet office from which roll the decisions that guide a worldwide manufacturing realm.

When he spoke, it was of the farm that had been home and livelihood for three generations of his family. He talked of haze-draped rolling hills, of grazing cattle, of bluegrass shaded by tall walnut trees, and of broad, green tobacco leaves ripening for auction.

Had it not been for World War II,

Success of Charles Beck, former Kentucky Future Farmer, was guided with farm-learned principles.

President

a test pilot's job, and command of a B-29 in the Pacific, C. E. (Charlie) Beck might still be in that central Kentucky setting.

Instead, he is at 42 president of Philco Corporation—a former FFA chapter president who now has the responsibility of running a 400 million dollar corporation turning out goods ranging from electric ranges to complex space communication systems.

The past 18 months have been the most demanding of his life because Charlie Beck has put Philco through the reorganization wringer. The reorganization was undertaken to put once-faltering Philco back on its feet after it was purchased by Ford Motor Company. Beck was lifted out of his job as head of Ford's Business Planning Office and installed as president of Philco.

The requirements of such a job, a blend of tough-mindedness and clarity of purpose, are characteristics Charlie Beck drew from his farm background. Beck's pride is in the principles that agriculture teaches.

Charlie Beck was born near Stanford, Kentucky, in 1921, in time to witness the death of one era and the birth of another. Rural Kentucky in the early 1920's hadn't changed much since the land was tamed by the long rifles of the backwoodsmen.

Beck's first recollections are of a farmhouse where oil lamps cast pools of yellow light on broad-lumbered floors that were warmed by wood fires. Roads were wagon ruts that ran by crossroads general stores, where licorice was a penny a stick and the chief topic of conversation was weather and the price good burley tobacco was bringing at the warehouse in Stanford.

Then the world began to change. Henry Ford had kept his vow to build an automobile for the multitude, and the further refinement of the airplane was brought about.

The Rural Electrification Administration began spanning the country with wires. Radio broadcasting was born. Talking movies flickered across a screen in Stanford; big new schools closed the one-teacher, multi-grade old-field centers of education. Cleated tractors tugged plows through ground never before broken. Slate-covered crocks, once the storage place for milk, were set aside as refrigerators appeared in farm kitchens; the old wood-burning stove gave way to the electric range. Each was to have a significant part in Charlie Beck's life.

For Charlie Beck, these were years of shared responsibility for farming 400 acres. He not only was taught to strip and grade tobacco and the muscle-straining chore of hanging it in the top-most reaches of the curing barn, he also learned to count the pounds as the hacks were weighed out in the warehouse. His job was to total up the gross income from the price established by the chanting auctioneer and the string of buyers that trailed him down the long rows of leaf. He learned the value of fertilizer to the soil and the cost per hundredweight to the farmer; he learned the price of the salt lick as well as where to place it in the pasture; he learned to gauge the worth of the market as well as the weight of the beef cattle; he learned the penalties of over-stretched credit and the value of a dollar saved.

These lessons he carried with him to McKinney High School in Stanford, where he studied vocational agriculture for four years. For three of those years he was president of his FFA chapter at the school. FFA was pioneering a new field then; it preached that farming was a business, that the recording of expenditures and income had as much value to the farmer as it had to the grocer or the manufacturer.

Charlie Beck applied the FFA teachings to enterprises in tobacco and livestock, and he won a State Farmer Degree. He also invested a certain eloquence in FFA public speaking contests, and he won. He won district contests, and he capped his career with a victory in the state contest.

When he left for Berea College on a four-year scholarship earned by academic achievement, he had $75 in his pocket. Forty of those dollars was prize money from the state FFA public speaking contest. At Berea he studied agriculture sciences and earned his expenses by superintending the woodcraft plant on campus, waiting tables, and working as a janitor. He also was active in the YMCA, participated in college debates, and served as a class officer and as president of the student senate.

His aim: to become an agricultural economist with an eye on a teaching career.

He left Berea in 1942 to work for a Detroit auto supply manufacturer with that aim still in mind. World War II had erupted and he knew that military service was in his future. He needed the Detroit job to give him enough money to enter graduate school at the end of the war. He kept up his academic work by attending night classes at the University of Detroit.

He earned the wings of an Air Force pilot at Freeman Field, Indiana, and slowly the pull of the farm began to diminish. He tested planes—multi-engine, single-engine, planes of all kinds—then came the assignment as pilot of a B-29 based at Tinian in the Marianas. The plane was part of the 20th Air Force, the group that helped subdue the main islands of Japan through daily bombings.

At war's end, Charlie Beck returned to Detroit and the auto supply corporation, continuing his education at Wayne University. He attended night classes for eight years to earn both his bachelor of science and master of business administration degrees. He also taught night classes in management technology at Wayne for another five years.

In 1949, he joined Ford as a business analyst. Moving through a series of finance assignments in both operating divisions and the finance staff, he became in 1959 director of the company's newly organized Business Planning Office. This office developed projects which would lead to the growth of Ford and was responsible for the acquisition of Philco.

And if, during those years, thoughts of an agriculture career waned and died in Charlie Beck, the lessons of the farm remained.

"In a corporation," he said, "as you move up through the ranks, the result of work you do is rarely evident. But I had an advantage. I could remember seeing the tangible evidence of work as a youth. I could remember the harvest and the cattle auctions. I knew that the results of my input had to bear tangible results.

"In farming there is a clear purpose: plant carefully, tend well, and harvest hopefully. The goal is always there, year in and year out. You get used to looking for it. You expect it to materialize.

"The same principles apply in corporate life. It is terribly important to see the tangible results of independent effort in early life. It is easy to drift down side paths if your sights are not firmly fixed on a set purpose.

"Farming will teach you part of what you need to know to attain that goal. It teaches responsibility at a youthful age. It teaches total management and hard work. It teaches that dedication and the devotion of more time than expected pays off in rich rewards.

"The principles that applied to my first FFA enterprise, the raising of an acre of tobacco, are exactly the same as those that help me guide a 400 million dollar corporation." ◆◆◆

Texas Future Farmers

BACK THE ATOMIC ATTACK ON SCREWWORMS

Dan Eckermann is one of 40 FFA members who contact 180 ranchers weekly.

Future Farmers aid in gathering valuable data on the exact locations of screwworm outbreaks.

"SCREWWORM Vigilantes" is the new name for Future Farmers in the Texas range areas who are helping round up information to control this costly livestock pest. Carrying on the tradition of Old West lawmen, the Future Farmers keep a watchful eye on neighboring ranches for any new screwworm outbreak; then they report all details to their advisors who act as coordinators.

Participating FFA members are important links in one of the most unique pest control projects the Southwest has experienced. The menacing screwworms have been a constant drain on the livestock industry by injuring and often killing scores of untreated animals. Adult flies, twice the size of a housefly, lay their eggs on open tears and sores on range livestock. The hatching larvae tear away at the living flesh to the tune of from 20 to 100 million dollars each year in losses.

In February, 1962, livestock producers cooperating with the USDA and the Texas Animal Health Commission started a program to sexually sterilize adult screwworm flies for release over infested areas. Millions of the flies are raised in a large plant near the Mexican border at Mission, Texas, and then made sterile by exposure to radioactive Cobalt-60. The sterile adults are placed in special cartons and released from a plane at the rate of from 200 to 1,000 flies per square mile. Sterile flies mate with native screwworms, and the eggs do not hatch. Continuation of this practice will eventually eradicate the pests.

But the important key to the project is knowing where the native screwworms are, and this is where the Texas Future Farmers come in. Each member is assigned from three to five ranchers in his area, and it becomes his responsibility to check with the rancher each weekend to see if any screwworms were detected. If so, larvae or egg samples must be collected for positive identification, and written reports on the discovery turned in to advisors each Monday morning. Word is then sent immediately to screwworm eradication headquarters at Mission.

Each Monday, Dan and his fellow members bring their reports to Advisor Wayne Volkman for forwarding to Mission.

USDA Photos

When an FFA-delivered report shows screwworms to be in an area, the ranchers corral their animals and spray them with a maggot insecticide.

In almost all cases, a livestock inspector will call at the ranch to gain detailed data where Future Farmers reported the screwworms. What he learns will determine whether emergency action should be undertaken. His call can bring a plane with thousands of sterile flies to the ranch area.

Recently Future Farmers at the Bellville Chapter added a new twist to the FFA's part in the program. For each animal they owned as a livestock enterprise, they donated 50 cents to the program's treasurer, Nelson Davis. With the chapter's contribution, the amount came to $84.15—a definite boost to dwindling funds the program faces.

With a plant capable of producing 75 million sterile screwworm flies a week and dozens of Texas FFA chapters across the state acting as "eyes," agricultural officials are looking forward to the day when the screwworm is no longer a livestock menace. ◆◆◆

Two junior directors, Gene Wilk and Eugene Woller, pause at sponsoring co-op with their advisor, Ray Gibbs, left, and co-op manager, Del Burns.

Junior Directors

A Wisconsin farm cooperative is training Future Farmers to become efficient board directors.

BOARD members of the Cloverbelt Cooperative filed into their Wausau, Wisconsin, office recently, pulled up chairs to the meeting table, and looked around as five blue-jacketed Future Farmers came through the door to join the group. The official board of directors had assembled to decide cooperative policy!

No one present thought the situation odd, for Future Farmers had been meeting here as junior board members for the past nine years. They received board notices, studied minutes of meetings, and were present for all but the most confidential sessions. In fact, they were official junior members of the cooperative's governing board.

Del Burns envisioned the educational training a program of this type would offer young farm leaders when he proposed it as manager of the Cloverbelt Cooperative back in 1953. The idea was twofold. First, it would give Future Farmers a practical picture of how a cooperative is operated, and it would provide leadership training for the farm community. Best of all, he thought, the students would become good community representatives of the cooperative.

Vo-ag instructors from several high schools in the community met with Burns and decided the program was well worth a try. It would be an excellent supplement to the curriculum on co-ops that Wisconsin law requires each vo-ag instructor to teach.

The idea developed as each instructor selected one member of his chapter who was outstanding in leadership, cooperative activity, and interest in the program. The five nominees started attending senior board meetings with their questions and opinions. They even went along to state and national cooperative meetings, and now act as representatives to the American Institute of Cooperatives. But most important of all, they have become liaison officers between their vo-ag departments and the local cooperative.

A spirit of cooperation stronger than originally thought possible developed between the two organizations. Nearly all of Marathon County's Future Farmers have attended the local cooperative's general meetings at one time or another. Many have served as ushers at cooperative affairs. Senior board members invite chapter advisors to dinner each year to discuss the program, while junior board members, impressed with the sincerity of the cooperative's mode of operation, spread the word among friends and parents.

By carefully going over the phases of running a farm cooperative, Future Farmers get a good idea of the problems of business. Paying taxes, planning expansion, and evaluating sales results are a few of the problems discussed at the board meetings. The senior members feel strongly about keeping their junior counterparts informed on all changes or alterations in cooperative policy. And when a new "junior" joins the board, he gets a thorough briefing on what he will need to know and what is expected of him.

The cooperative's policies are important to its directors, and participating Future Farmers are no exception. Co-op manager, Del Burns, gives the lecture.

As Wayne Weiss, a student in the Wausau FFA Chapter under Advisor Ben Hylkema, puts it, "I've learned just what the manager has to do and what the senior board does, and I've found out about things like taxes that co-ops pay." Advisor Hylkema has praise for the junior board member. Weiss, who has talked on co-ops before social studies classes in the local high school.

"Some of these junior board members have gone on to become senior directors or managers of other cooperatives," Hylkema told us. "Their knowledge of the conduct of cooperatives is impressed on them during their high school years when it is most important."

"The results of this training will show up in how these Future Farmers fit in as community leaders years beyond their high school training," Advisor Hylkema continued. "Cooperatives are excellent places for farm people to transact business, and we are training the younger generation to work together and share responsibilities."

Here's How To Select

The Right Dairy Calf

Look for a heifer with more conformity than pedigree, says our author, a dairy specialist with Penn State University.

By
Dr. Larry W. Specht

(Photos by Strohmeyer & Carpenter)

Straight topline, a well-formed head, and a capacity for growth are "musts."

EACH YEAR thousands of vo-ag students buy foundation animals for a future herd of top dairy cows. Often the Future Farmer has but a modest amount to invest, so let's discuss a few points that might guide you in your search for the right calf at a reasonable price.

First, you have the question of the kind of animal to be selected and perhaps a choice of buying an animal either from the home herd, privately from a neighbor, from a public sale, or even from a well-known herd some distance away. Where should you buy? No one can say for sure which way will be the most profitable.

Foremost in your mind should be the fact that the closer to home you purchase an animal, the more chance you have of knowing personally the man you are buying from. No amount of information in a pedigree and no type characteristics of the heifer can equal the importance you should attach to the integrity of the seller. That's point No. 1!

Secondly, an animal of desirable conformation with good production backing from the sire and dam will be the type of calf that other people are also looking for. This means you'll have to compete for the animal! At a public sale you'll have to be willing to pay more than anyone else present for the animal you want as the nucleus of your future herd.

It'll probably cost you more at a public sale to buy your kind of calf than it will to do business privately. Granted, a few dairymen have an overinflated idea of their stock as soon as anyone shows an interest in buying, but look near home before you commit yourself. I'd prefer to see a Future Farmer buy a heifer out of his dad's top cows, since no one can ever know more about the dam and sire of the calf than you.

If you can't get the right calf at home, look around—ask the DHIA supervisor, the artificial breeding technician, and your FFA advisor about where the good herds are in the local area. By comparing notes, you'll soon see which dairymen in the area are highly regarded and who may be willing to sell a top prospect to someone interested in starting a herd of his own.

Look his herd over and let him tell you about them. A topnotch dairyman can't resist pointing out the kind of cows that are making him money. Tell him what you consider the right type, and more often than not, he'll be proud to help you get started. Seldom does a dairyman ask an exorbitant price of an FFA member, but don't be afraid to tell him your price range. He'll respect you for it!

The next important area is what age calf to buy. Over the lifetime of the animal it may make little difference whether she's purchased at five days or five months of age, but calves over four months of age are less of a risk to raise. Calf mortality is heaviest during the first three to four months. It'll cost more for the older calf, but the seller will face most of the risk of the calf's dying. Then, too, the older the calf, the better the chance you have to observe her physical characteristics.

How about the pedigree? What sort of information should be available on the sire, the dam, and the grandparents? Many folks spend countless hours trying to "analyze" pedigree, but the laws of genetics defy anyone to tell with certainty what will result from the mating of two individuals. To be sure, you should see the dam and her production records as well as production records of her half sisters. This may give you a little help in imagining what the calf will be like when grown.

And, of course, let's not forget the sire of the calf. Let's look at the performance of his daughters in the herd or, if he's a sire in artificial breeding, his performance "across the board" in other herds where he's been used. Most artificial breeding studs publish regular production figures on each sire as his milking daughters complete lactations. You should look carefully at the proof

Check pins and tail head area, too.

or summary offered on the sire of your prospective calf. It should contain hundreds of daughters in all kinds of herds where the bull can show his worth.

The grandparents — did we forget them? No, but if the sire and dam have what you are looking for, you need not be too concerned about the grandparents. Generations of line breeding will be of less importance in the future of dairy cattle breeding. Decisions are based mainly on the performance of the present generation.

Finally, you must turn to the business of caring for the calf you've purchased. The animal is dependent upon you to provide for her. Nothing discourages the dairyman who sold you the animal or your advisor more than seeing you neglect the healthy, young individual that you purchased.

The principles of good herdsmanship are the same whether you purchase and care for one heifer or a whole barnful. Success with a dairy project comes about through the same means as it does for the full-time dairyman. You must be a good stockman, always looking after the comfort of your animals. You must be a good businessman and properly organize the many details that go into a successful dairy farm operation. The Future Farmer must choose his stock carefully today if he is to become one of tomorrow's successful dairymen.

Watch Out For This Summer Pest!

LIVESTOCKMEN have a new summer problem—face flies. These pesky invaders resembling an oversize housefly have been making news all the way from North Dakota to South Carolina. No entirely satisfactory control seems to have been developed, but scientists do have some recommendations.

Face flies cling to the faces of cattle and flit in and out of the eyes, causing tears. They feed on eye and nose secretions and blood from open wounds or other pest bites. As with other flies, the animals stop grazing to fight their invaders. This impairs meat and milk production.

In Indiana, where face flies have been the No. 1 pest of cattle for three years, certain types of back rubbers do a fairly good job on beef animals.

The preferred back rubber is one with a center post and two wrapped cables running in opposite directions. Each cable should be anchored near the ground so the whole affair resembles an inverted "V." You can make the cables by wrapping light to medium weight log chains with several thicknesses of burlap tied with binder twine. The burlap should be soaked every few days with 5 percent DDT or 5 percent toxaphene (animal type).

Back rubbers are not approved for dairy cattle, so pyrethrins or DDVP can be used. The pyrethrins are the common fly sprays already in use by most dairymen. Control is obtained by spraying the material directly into the faces of the animals, preferably in the morning just before they go to pasture. This can be done with hand equipment or with automatic sprayers set up so that the cattle must pass through them as they leave the barn.

DDVP is on the market in a bait that can be applied to the faces of the individual animals. A narrow six-inch-long strip should be painted between the eyes. Applications need to be made daily at first and later only as needed. The bait contains a sweetening agent that is more attractive to the flies than the animals themselves.

A native of Europe, the face fly drifted into the United States from Canada in 1953. It has since spread into more than 25 states. A belief exists that the insect may be a transmitter of eye diseases such as pinkeye.

The fly breeds in cow manure and hibernates in barns in winter. Livestock specialists recommend treatment of manure piles or their removal.

If you find evidence of the face fly, submit a specimen to your vo-ag teacher for positive identification. Livestock specialists and entomologists have requested farmers to help locate and identify the pest. ◆◆◆

Future Farmers Amid

Riding subways to school, Newtown's Future Farmers operate a farm in the midst of New York City.

By Paul Weller

A FEW years ago a blue-jacketed Future Farmer boarded a bus on Staten Island, gave a last minute check to his books in the early morning dawn, and a short while later changed to a ferry at the eastern end of the Island. Across the Hudson River, the towers of New York City came into view. After leaving the ferry, he would take a bus, then a subway, then another bus to get to his destination—two hours away.

A sight-seer? Not at all! He was a member of the Newtown FFA Chapter, situated right in the midst of eight million people in one of New York City's five boroughs, Queens. He was one of nearly 100 vo-ag students who daily make the trip from familiar places such as Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Coney Island to study agriculture at Newtown High School's agricultural annex. Today, this same student is completing an agriculture degree at Cornell University.

In a highly populated area where distance is measured in hours instead of miles, dedicated high school students from the apartments of New York City have made this same trip since the agricultural course was started back in 1919. There are no familiar yellow school buses sent to pick them up; they spend hours on public transportation at their own expense for the opportunity to study vo-ag and become Future Farmers. They leave their home school districts for Queens because Newtown is the only school offering vo-ag in all of New York City. And their enthusiasm is as strong as any vo-ag student from the most rural farming area.

As their chairman, George Chrein, put it, "Agriculture is their choice, and they are dedicated to it."

Newtown's 21 members, here with Advisor Phillip Price, compete with FFA chapters on Long Island; last year won district trophy for their program.

How do high school students from such a large area learn of the Newtown vo-ag program? The answer is a creditable public relations program in agriculture carried out by Mr. Chrein and the two vo-ag instructors. The cycle starts in late winter with a career day at the school. Parents are invited and notices circulated to all of New York's public schools. A total of 130 film strips of the agriculture program is sent to guidance counselors throughout the five city boroughs. In addition, a colorful brochure is circulated.

But perhaps the most important method is through former students. "Since the course has been going for 43 years, many of the students have relatives who went here," Chrein told us. He told of how other students became interested in agriculture through contacts with farms on summer visits and how still others wanted to develop a career in agriculture, even though they had had little training before coming to Newtown.

Once the student is accepted for enrollment in Newtown's vo-ag course, he undergoes one of the most extensive schedules anywhere. Because students have no opportunity for home projects, the seven-acre school farm becomes their workshop. Here on land worth $20,000 an acre, compared to similar upstate farmland worth $150 an acre, the students cultivate fruit, vegetables, field crops, and even poultry—all within a stone's throw of residential housing. The school owns its own machinery and even has a resident farmer who oversees the farm's management. The day following our visit, 300 baby chicks were to arrive as one of the farm projects.

The school farm is self-sufficient, as students sell eggs, vegetables, and fruit to willing neighbors. A weekly egg sale in the school sells an average of 30 dozen eggs. Vegetables are sold at farmers' prices to give students an idea of the price difference. Students even clean chickens to sell to the faculty and neighbors. Proceeds go toward buying more farm equipment.

Vo-ag is a 12-month-per-year course at Newtown. No student is granted a

Future floriculturists can get the necessary practical experience from the farm greenhouse.

Chapter treasurer, Joe Hernandez, starts one of the school's tractors in front of the machine shed as members watch. School shop is in rear.

Chapter officers Bill Camier and Fred Carney assist Joe Hernandez in checking shrubbery.

diploma without nine full months of actual farm experience, which takes the place of their supervised farming programs. The first summer is spent on the school farm, tending the crops from school's close until early September. Each day the students board the subways to spend time on the farm, changing into their work clothes in the school locker room. Their experiences are unique, and as one mid-town student put it, "We're guaranteed a seat on the subway at night after cleaning out the chicken house."

The summers following their sophomore and junior years, all students are placed on upstate dairy and crop farms at the request of the farmers. Work is hard compared to city life, but few voice objections. In fact, more and more farmers request Newtown students each year.

"We've got more farms than boys to fill them," George Chrein told us. Students receive $15 a week, plus room and board and transportation. They carry along a folder of papers to be filled out by both themselves and their farmer-employers. In fact, they must keep a daily diary of everything that takes place during the three months.

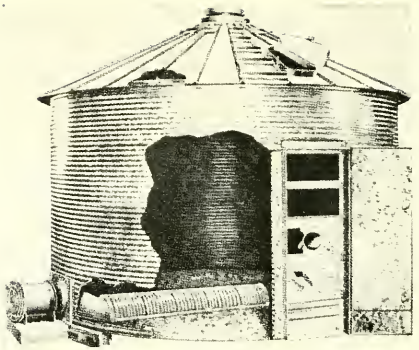
In addition, supervised visits are made by one of Newtown's representatives, and another evaluation is made at that time. Average farms are located from 150 to 200 miles north of the city, and some students even go into New Hampshire and Vermont to fulfill their work experience. Now after 40 years of this farm placement, many of the school's graduates are in hiring positions themselves.

Back in school, the 21 students who comprise the Newtown FFA Chapter meet each Wednesday morning before school. It takes a special effort to get together because of the many hours spent in traveling, so attendance is a problem. President Bill Camier, himself from Brooklyn, presides. Chapter Treasurer Joe Hernandez, another Brooklyn resident, helps plan chapter activities. The Future Farmers compete with chapters farther out on Long Island and often come out on top, as they did this past year when they won the district FFA trophy. Still another important activity is telling the FFA story to the many New Yorkers who ask about the blue jackets. As Chapter Reporter Paul Flanagan explained, "We are trying to bring our chapter into the eyes of New York."

Has Newtown's vo-ag course been successful in transforming city students into full-fledged agriculturists? One need only to leaf through the file of former students or read the list of career choices of seniors posted on the bulletin board. Newtown graduates invariably are vo-ag teachers, veterinarians, college professors, and USDA officials. The assistant agricultural agent in Nassau County is a Newtown graduate. Graduating seniors have been accepted in agricultural colleges in a dozen states. In fact, over 80 percent of Newtown seniors continue their agricultural studies.

Youths raised in the nation's largest city have proven their worth to agriculture over the past 43 years and have become a credit to both vo-ag and the FFA. ◆◆◆

Will You Have *Trouble-Free* Grain Storage?



This steel grain bin has the single semiround duct for forced aeration.

By Harold Stover

ARE YOU free from trouble with your farm stored grain, or will it have mold, rodent damage, or insect infestation next spring when you take it out of storage? It is estimated there is an annual loss of over 250 million dollars each year in cereal grains and corn.

Grain in storage passes through both winter and summer with many problems. In hot weather the primary problem is insect growth, while in winter there are moisture problems. This moisture provides conditions favorable to heating, mold, and insect growth.

Research at Kansas State University has definitely proved that in the winter moisture in grain is higher than the safe level. Ventilation with cool air, however, has been found to eliminate temperature differences in the various parts of the grain in a bin and, thus, will help lower the problems.

The most valuable function of an aeration system is cooling the grain immediately after harvest if you put it into long-time storage. Newly harvested wheat frequently has a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees F.

A modest amount of aeration will:

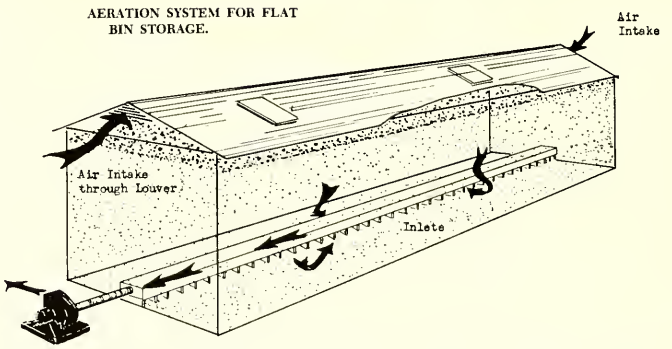
1. Cool the grain to the 70 to 80 degrees F. range, which is quite helpful.
2. Equalize the moisture in various areas of the bin.
3. Avoid hot spots and insect growth.

The period following harvest, July through August, is usually ideal for summer aeration since the humidity is usually low and the nights are cool.

What Is Aeration?

Aeration can be called forced cooling. For most grains it is the moving of a small amount of natural air through the grain with a ventilation fan. The rate of air movement most satisfactory is from 1/30 to 1/10 of a cubic foot per minute per bushel.

As soon as possible after your grain is placed in storage, it should be cooled to a temperature at which molds and fungi will not be active. Most grain molds are not very active at temperatures below 70 degrees F. in grain with moisture content below 13 percent.



Forced air makes a complete cycle through this flat-bin storage unit. Note how air enters top left intake, filters through grain, and leaves at bottom.

Cooling to Control Insects

Activity of insects in stored grain decreases at low temperatures. At temperatures above 70 degrees F., insect populations increase rapidly and may cause severe damage. If the temperatures are brought below 60 degrees F., insect reproduction is kept to a minimum. Many insects die when temperatures are kept below 40 degrees F. for long periods.

Most grain spoilage occurs when moisture is not uniform. To get uniform grain temperatures with aeration, air is usually moved downward through the grain in the bin.

The amount of forced ventilation should be limited to just enough to cool the grain. In general, 50 degree F. temperatures for grain storages are low enough to reduce mold development, insect activity, and moisture migration.

This cooling process should be started as soon after harvest as possible and continued until the grain temperature is in the 70 to 80 degrees F. range. It is entirely for cooling and not for artificial drying. The ventilation should be limited to the minimum needed to cool the grain. Grain can then be cooled later in the fall to 50 degrees F.

Operation of Aeration System

With a small air flow the fan should be operated continuously until the grain is cooled, unless excessive humidity exists. It should be turned off during periods of high humidity, rain, or fog.

Larger fans are usually moved from one bin to another to cut the time required for cooling.

For uniform aeration it is important that clean grain be placed in the bins. Clean grain will stay cooler longer in the spring, and the possibility of damage from mold and insects will be less.

Installation costs will vary from 1 to 2 cents per bushel for the equipment in large storages, and from 5 cents per bushel upward for those storages under 5,000 bushels. Expected operation costs where electrical power is used will range from 1/10 to 1/2 cent per year. ◆◆◆

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A fund-raising plan is also available.

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Make it easier to get business firms to sponsor your calendars on Plan A.

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6½" x 4" Tent Design. Perfect good-will gift for special friends. Date pad has 4-color photographs for each month.

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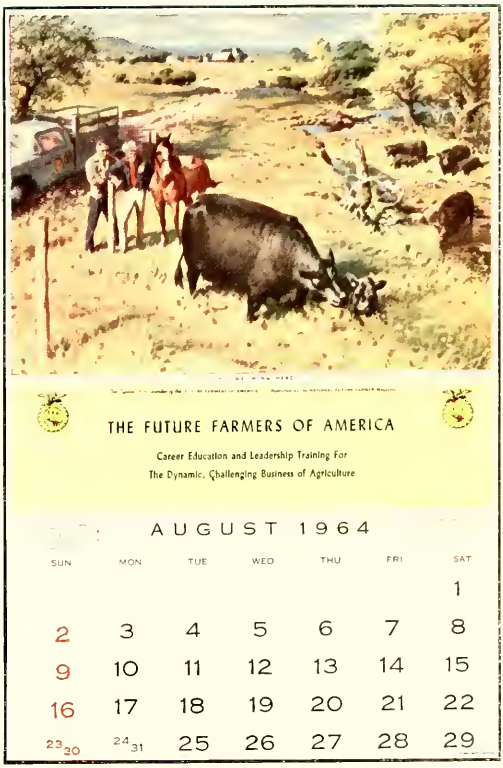
Opens to 7¾" x 14½". A different 4-color picture for each month. Tells the Vo-Ag and FFA story the year 'round.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Largest size. Opens to 14" x 21". Attracts attention all year long. Ideal for hanging in cafes, classrooms, barbershops, and public places. Replaces old-fashioned roll-up calendar.

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PLAN A Business firms can advertise their products and services on FFA Calendars through a sponsorship arrangement with your chapter. An optional fund-raising commission for the chapter on this plan.

PLAN B FFA Chapters and State Associations may order and give away or hang Official Calendars as a public relations activity.

PLAN C A special group of pre-imprinted calendars. May be ordered singly or in any quantity. No additional imprinting permitted. Priced lower than Plans A or B.

GET YOUR CHAPTER LISTED WITH THE OTHER TOP CHAPTERS PARTICIPATING IN THIS PUBLIC RELATIONS EFFORT FOR FFA.

WRITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

(Please indicate the plan that interests you!)

Advisors Please Note: Calendar project kits are not being sent to you this year unless requested.

CALENDAR DEPARTMENT, The National FUTURE FARMER
Box 29 • Alexandria, Virginia

Follow The Stars

Editor's Note: This report on the Star Farmers of America was compiled after nearly a year of research by *The National FUTURE FARMER* staff. It is the only up-to-date record known to exist. Perhaps you will want to file it for future reference. Since 1949, the Star Farmer of America Award has been sponsored by the FFA Foundation.

★ **Carldon Patton—1929.** From a farm in Wooster, Arkansas, young Patton was selected to be the first FFA Star Farmer of America. He returned with his award to continue farming. He has since passed away.

★ **David Johnson—1930.** At the time of his selection, David was in vo-ag at Lambertville, New Jersey. He returned later to the Johnson Homestead Farm near Philadelphia to take over the 60 acres of fruit and laying hens there. Over the years he built his farm into a successful fruit operation serving the Bucks County, Pennsylvania, area. Never married, he still farms Old Homestead with his 80-year-old mother.

★ **Glenn Farrow—1931.** Twenty-two-year-old Glenn journeyed from the family farm in Yell County, Arkansas, to accept his award. When his father died, he took over the 240-acre farm as a high school student and pioneered scientific farming during the Depression. An accomplished farmer, Glenn now lives in the town of Danville. He still owns the home farm and is planning to return to raise cattle there this summer.

★ **Clarence Goldsberry—1932.** From Houston in the Missouri Ozarks, Clarence won the 1932 award. He is still farming there today on a 216-acre farm outside of town. He and his wife milk 50 registered Jerseys, have completely remodeled the farm into a Grade A dairy themselves, and are the proud recipients of a host of cattle and balanced farming awards. Three grown daughters live in Missouri. "The FFA helped me to meet the future clearly," Clarence told us. His farm and record of awards and activities prove it.

★ **Maurice Dankenbring—1933.** Maurice came from a 233-acre livestock farm near Sweet Springs, Missouri, and at 19 was named Star Farmer. He returned to the home farm and helped build it into a larger, more efficient operation. Active in all community affairs, Maurice's death in an automobile accident several years ago was a shock to all who knew him.

★ **Paul Astleford—1934.** Son of a Quaker minister, Paul was born in the city of Los Angeles. He decided farming was the life for him when the family moved to Newburg, Oregon, and worked toward buying a farm from which he won his award. Today, Paul has a keen interest in purebred livestock in Oceanside, Oregon, where he teaches science. A former vo-ag instructor, he continued to farm after college and has two sons who earned the degree of State Farmer. "I'm grateful for the FFA's leadership training," he explained this spring.

★ **Paul Leck—1935.** Paul was only 17 years old when he accepted the Star Farmer Award in 1935. He still lives near the town of Washington, Kansas, and today farms over 1,000 acres with his son-in-law. The beef and dairy herds are two of the finest in the area. Two of Paul's sons joined the FFA, and the youngest is a member of the Washington Chapter. "FFA got me started on the right road, and my farming has been just a continuation of my FFA work," Paul told us recently.

★ **Clayton Hackman, Jr.—1936.** Only member of his family to choose farming, Clayton went into partnership with his father on the home farm near Myerstown, Pennsylvania. While in vo-ag he helped build up the general farming operation into one of the finest in Heidelberg Township. Today, Clayton lives near Hanover, Pennsylvania, where he represents an agricultural chemical firm and is active in community affairs.

★ **Robert Bristow—1937.** Facing harsh odds after completing vo-ag at Saluda, Virginia, High School, Robert saw both his parents die, leaving him with the 203-acre home farm and a sizable mortgage. There was little equipment and less soil fertility, but by the time he was 21 years old, he had earned the Star Farmer Award. Today he still lives on the farm at Saluda and operates a farm mechanics shop at nearby Warner—proof that his vo-ag training helped him live successfully.

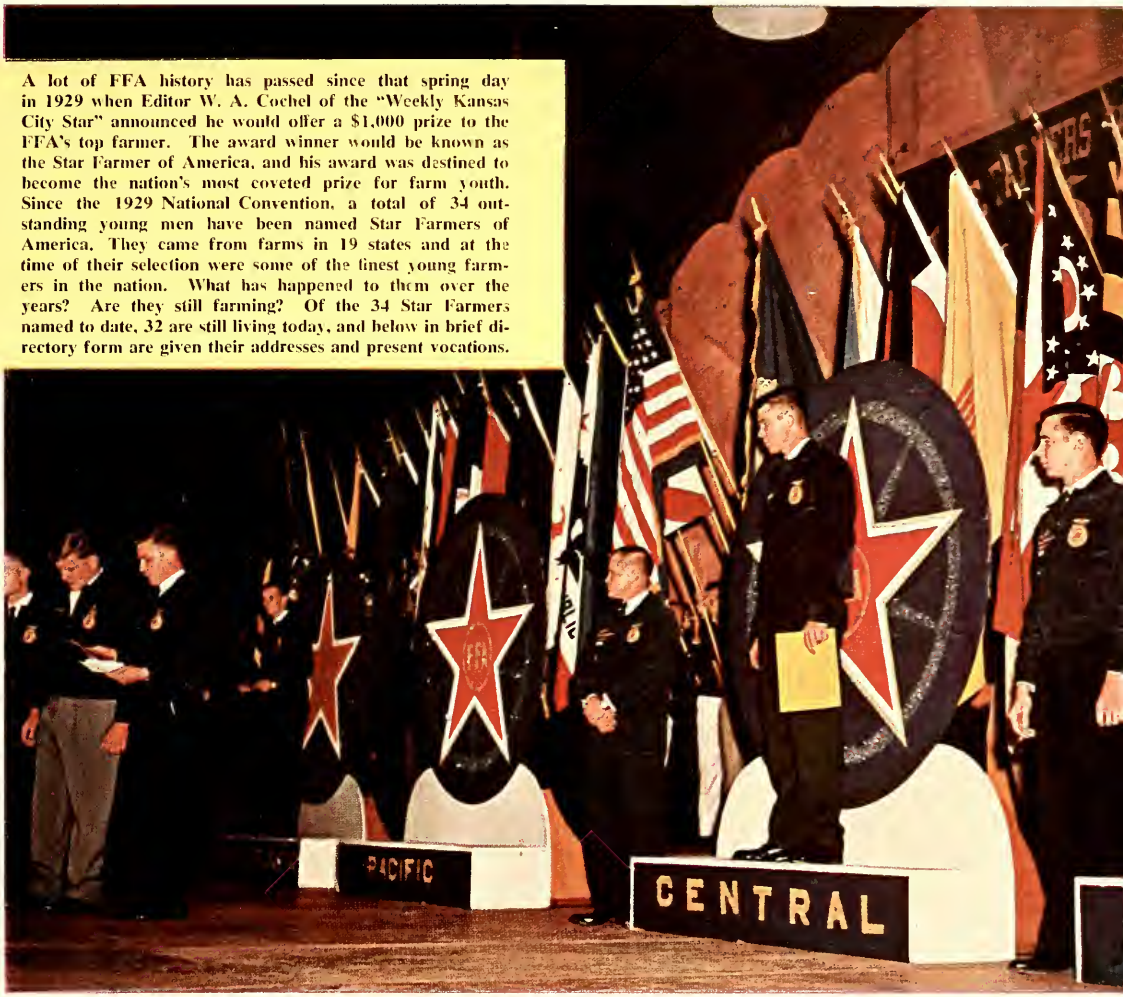
★ **Hunter Greenlaw—1938.** Starting with a registered gilt and $5.00 when he was eight, Hunter built his farming program into a money-maker on the 385-acre home farm near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He never stopped building his operation of beef cattle and grain over the years, and today he has a total of 1,918 acres in the same location. This year he is building a modern grain drying facility, and has increased his herd of Herefords to a total of 300 head. "I still feel vo-ag is one of the most worthwhile courses you can take in high school," was his comment.

★ **Norman Kruse—1939.** From a drought-stricken farm in Boone County, Nebraska, Norman fought the elements where others had failed. His goal was to become a vo-ag teacher, but the war interrupted his plans. Instead he went back to college to become a veterinarian. Today he lives but a few miles from the home farm where he has one of the most modern animal hospitals in Nebraska. On the 16 acres surrounding his hospital, he raises purebred Shorthorn cattle and quarter horses. His oldest son graduated from the vo-ag course at Genoa.

★ **Gerald Reyenga—1940.** When the Star Farmer Award was presented to Gerald in 1940, he had the responsibility for the 500-acre home farm and seven younger brothers and sisters at home in Emmet, Arkansas. After his father's death in 1939, he went into partnership with his mother and improved his cotton and corn crops. After a tour at the University of Arkansas, he returned to the home farm where he farmed for nearly five years. Today, with the home farm rented, Gerald and his family live in Port Neches, Texas, where he works with an oil company.

★ **Duane Munter—1941.** Renting a total of 1,145 acres in the northeastern Nebraska community of Coleridge, Duane developed a vo-ag farming program of hogs, layers, and crops to earn his award. Beef was added after high school graduation, but the effects of the war made a lasting change in his life. Today Duane is president of the Union Bank and Trust Company in Strawberry Point, Iowa, and a leader in his community. In 1956, he was named "Out-

A lot of FFA history has passed since that spring day in 1929 when Editor W. A. Cochel of the "Weekly Kansas City Star" announced he would offer a $1,000 prize to the FFA's top farmer. The award winner would be known as the Star Farmer of America, and his award was destined to become the nation's most coveted prize for farm youth. Since the 1929 National Convention, a total of 34 outstanding young men have been named Star Farmers of America. They came from farms in 19 states and at the time of their selection were some of the finest young farmers in the nation. What has happened to them over the years? Are they still farming? Of the 34 Star Farmers named to date, 32 are still living today, and below in brief directory form are given their addresses and present vocations.



A scene from the Star Farmer of America ceremony at the National FFA Convention.

standing Young Man of the Year" by the Iowa Jaycees, and he credits the FFA with his success.

★ **James Thompson—1942.** In 1930, at the age of eight, James's father gave him a Shropshire ewe, and he was started on a farming program. By his graduation from high school in 1940, he was operating his uncle's farm of 50 acres with a full farming program. Still located in Salem, Oregon, he today operates a 240-acre farm with grain, cherries, grass seed, and 5,000 layers. Enthused with his FFA training and the career of farming, James readily recommends it to other high school students.

★ **Wayne Booth—1943.** A farm at Cordell, Oklahoma, was home to Wayne when he won the 1943 award, and today he still operates a 640-acre crop and beef cattle farm there. He graduated from Oklahoma A & M College, then worked six years for a packing firm before returning to the farm. His Shorthorn cattle are exhibited throughout the Southwest, and his plans call for expansion both in cattle and acreage. Son Max is vice president of the Cordell FFA Chapter, and like his father is active in community affairs. "I truly feel the FFA has helped me work with others for the betterment of humanity," he told us recently.

★ **Elton Ellison—1944.** Three years after graduation from high school at Ralls, Texas, Elton was named Star Farmer. His program in vo-ag started with borrowed money, but he was so successful that by 1943, he had enough money saved to help buy the rented home farm. A year later he rented another 270 acres and increased his cotton and livestock. Today he is still on the farm that is now increased to 990 acres, and he and his family of five share the benefits of a successful farm life. "FFA training has helped me more than any other phase of my education," he said.

★ **Gordon Eichhorn—1945.** The family farm near Marion, Ohio, was the workshop for Gordon's successful farming program during the war years. After winning the Star Farmer Award, he farmed for a period but later expanded into a farm machinery dealership in the town of

Continued

Marion. He still lives on the 128-acre farm, but most of his time is devoted to his business and community affairs. "I will always feel my FFA activities were very helpful in preparing me for my responsibility as a responsible citizen," was his reply. His four children are learning the advantages of farm life.

★ **William Carlin—1946.** Son of a "city-bred" family that moved to the farm just 10 years before he earned his award, Bill and his older brother completely renovated the run-down farm near Coatesville, Pennsylvania. Through vo-ag, the brothers brought the farm into production. Older brother, Walter, was regional Star Farmer in 1945, the year before Bill won the national award. Today Bill still farms the 250 acres with feeder cattle and layers, in addition to being president of the local Producers Cooperative Exchange. "Wouldn't trade my FFA training and experience for anything. Wonderful organization!" he said.

★ **Ray Cinnamon—1947.** Ray's Garber, Oklahoma, farm was the scene of his successful farming program, and it was where he brought his bride soon after high school graduation. From his vo-ag program, he went into the cattle business, expanded his crops and livestock, and today operates 960 acres near Garber. With mostly cattle, hogs, and wheat, he is expanding for the day soon when his son will be in the FFA and can begin as he did in 1944. "Have some real good memories of the FFA," he said. "Would recommend it to all high school boys."

★ **Kenneth Cheatham—1948.** When Kenneth entered vo-ag back in 1943, he went to live with his grandfather on the farm near Greenville, Illinois. There he developed hogs, corn, and dairy cows into an outstanding program; finished high school in three years; and married his sweetheart. They took an option to rent and buy 257 acres from the grandfather in 1948 and farmed until 1954, when an accident forced Kenneth to quit. Today he and his family live in Danville, Illinois, where he is public relations director for the Illinois Agricultural Association. "The FFA holds a dear place in my heart," he wrote.

★ **Kenneth England—1949.** A former Star Dairy Farmer, Kenneth went back again to the 1949 National Convention to be awarded the Star Farmer of America Award. From one Jersey heifer obtained while in grade school, he built his dairy operation into a dry lot success on the home farm near Chandler, Arizona. Today he and his family milk over 100 cows in addition to raising 70 acres of crops. His high herd average and participation in numerous dairy associations attest to his chosen career. "FFA experience has helped me a great deal in farming and community leadership," he adds.

★ **Forrest Davis—1950.** Forrest's farm experience began when as an eighth grader he began learning to run the family farm near Quincy, Florida, for his father who worked away. From a general farm, he expanded into shade-grown tobacco, then into beef cattle. After winning the Star Farmer Award, Forrest bought adjoining land, took a long-term lease on 1,620 acres more with his brother, and did work on the home farm. Today he farms in the Quincy community with his wife and two young sons. His crops include tobacco, beef, hogs, and crops. Former FFA President Doyle Connor recently asked him to serve on the Florida Agricultural Advisory Council.

★ **Harold Hodgson—1951.** From the tender age of five, Harold started on the road to becoming a rancher on the family farm near Lookout, Oklahoma. By the time he was through vo-ag in 1948, he had 23 registered Herefords and a net worth of nearly $25,000. Soon after this, he married, bought the 320-acre home farm, and began building the operation. He has since moved to a larger 560-acre farm near Protection, Kansas, where he has 83 dairy cows, 75 feeder steers, and 400 acres of cropland. Now proud father of four children, he looks back to the FFA: "After I received that award, it became a challenge to uphold the honor, and I became a better farmer."

★ **Walter Vogel—1952.** Before entering vo-ag in 1946, Walter lived on a one-acre farm near McCutchenville, Ohio. But deep down he knew he wanted to farm and soon began renting land in the area. By his junior year, he had 96 acres of land and a fairly complete line of farming machinery for his poultry and hogs. In 1950 he rented a 160-acre farm and began expanding. In 1955 he was drafted into the Army and had to give up his farming operation and sell out. Discharged two years later, he now is employed in Tiffin, Ohio, and has a family of three.

★ **Stanley Chapman—1953.** When Stanley's father died in 1947, the family farm of 160 acres was divided among his mother, his older brother, and himself. The farm was in poor shape, but being located in the Snoqualmie Valley near Monroe, Washington, the new managers decided to go into dairying. When his older brother sold out, Stanley built up the dairy herd to 157 head of registered Holsteins and sold milk. Soon he took the dealership for an agricultural product and switched to raising heifers. Today, still on the farm, Stanley plans to lease it and divide his time between his dealership and the heifers. He has a wife and three daughters.

★ **Burd Schantz—1954.** Burd owes a great deal to his mother's decision to send him to another school district to take vo-ag after his father died. The 65-acre home farm near Alburtis, Pennsylvania, was a poultry farm then, but Burd brought in dairy cows and began to sell milk. A lot of hard work later, Burd began to replace the old machinery and make it pay. You can still find him there on the home farm today, only now he is married and has a five-year-old son. His list of activities is long as well as his workday, but he took time out to tell us, "I have often been glad for the leadership training I got from the FFA."

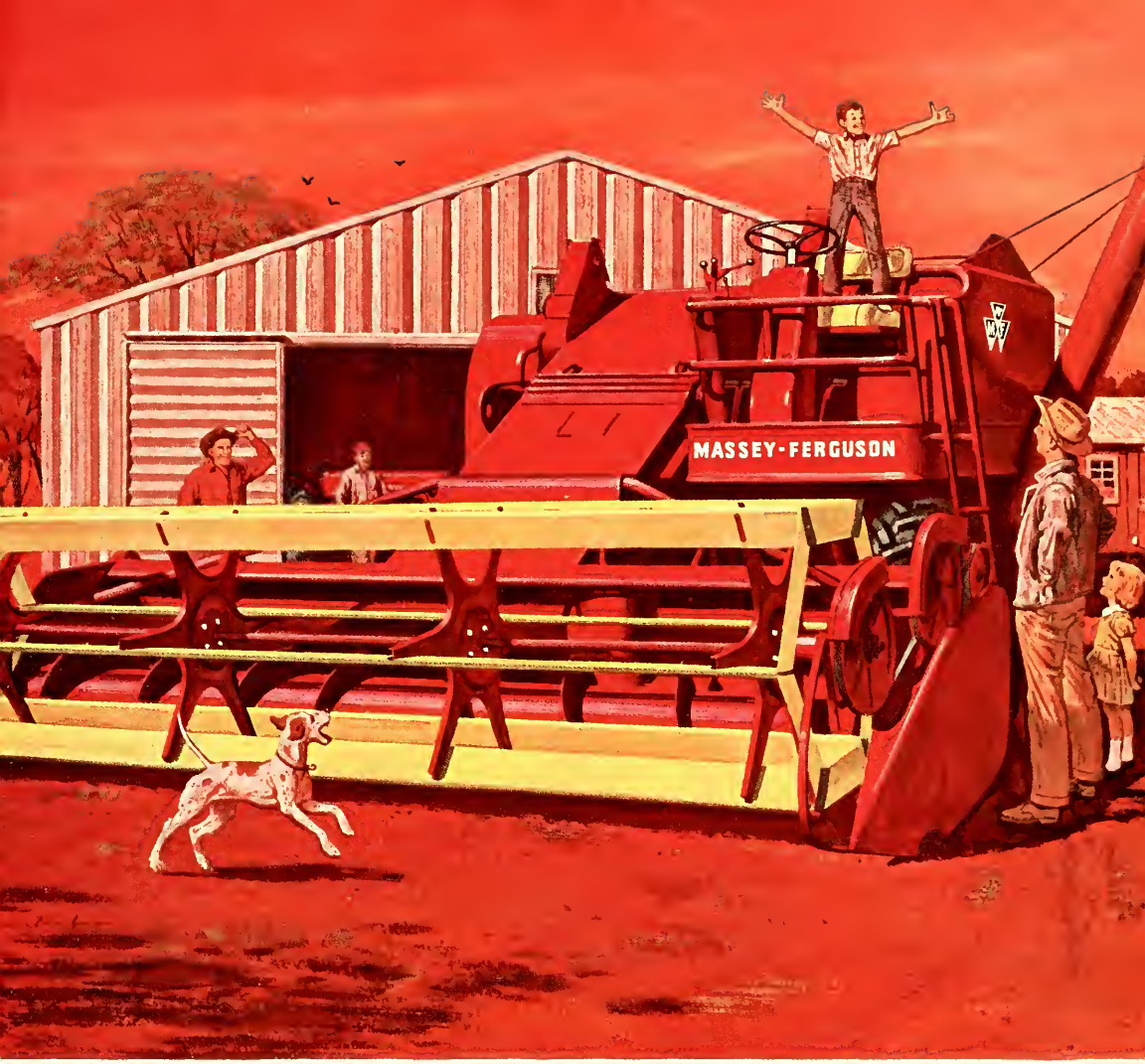
★ **Joe Moore—1955.** Perhaps it was "like father, like son" that put Joe in the winner's circle, for his father had been the Tennessee FFA Association's first president. More realistically, it was a strong determination to farm that made him excel in vo-ag at Gainesboro, Tennessee, High School. He started with an Angus heifer and built his program into a $46,000 farm business by the time he was 21. Beef cattle, sheep, and crops on the 505 acres he farms near Granville today net his wife, son, and him a comfortable income. Active in church, Joe praises the FFA: "There isn't a day that I don't use something I learned while a Future Farmer."

★ **Wesley Patrick—1956.** As far back as Wesley could remember, he had helped with the family hog operation on the farm near Quitman, Georgia. So it wasn't odd that when he entered vo-ag in 1949, he had a swine project on the 130-acre farm. After his father bought another farm a few years later, Wesley went into debt to buy his home place. Here you can find him today with an additional 170 acres and a wife and two sons. He concentrates on cattle and hay now but still has some corn and tobacco. "Owe my start in farming to vo-ag," he says.

★ **Clarence Chappell—1957.** The "triangle" of Future Farmer, father, and advisor spirited the beginning in 1950 of Clarence's program on the home farm near Belvidere, North Carolina. He started with corn, a few dairy cows, some crops and hogs, and began accumulating machinery. Inheriting his grandfather's farm of 60 acres, plus one-fourth interest in the home farm, put him on his way. Shortly be-

(Continued on page 52)

☆ ☆



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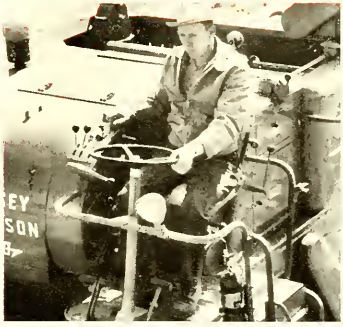

18-on-the-go controls, right at your fingertips! Adjust cylinder speed, concave spacing, table and reel heights to match changing crop conditions without even slowing down. Get *more* of the crop and get it cleaner.

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MF MASSEY-FERGUSON SUPER 35

Sweethearts' Checklist for a good date!

By Judy A. Moses

WHAT DOES a girl like in a boy? To find out just that, I asked a group of average girls ranging in age from 14 to 20. Among these girls were some Future Farmer Sweethearts.

Some of the girls' answers amused me, some were surprising, but all were important and interesting. It seems in the last few years, girls' ideas of what they like in a boy have changed (and for the better, too). It used to be that they looked for a boy who had a sporty car. Now, most of the girls admitted it didn't matter what kind of car he had or even if he didn't have any as long as they really liked him.

Then it used to be they liked a boy who came from a rich family. Not so any more. According to the girls I talked to, looks count but personality always comes first! It is true that a girl will look a second time at a nice-looking boy, but it is just as true she'll look a second time at a handsome smile. Looks aren't everything!

All the girls agreed that politeness, good grooming, and good manners are "musts" in the boy they like. And that includes good table manners. Girls like a boy to eat neat as well as dress neat. Have you ever seen anyone who eats sloppily look neat?

I wanted these Future Farmer Sweethearts to tell me what they liked in a boy because they represent what you like in a girl. The girls were more than happy to tell me.

Pretty brown-haired, 16-year-old Suzanne, who sang and played the piano to become Branford's Chapter Sweetheart of 1962, said, "I look for a good personality and a good reputation. That's what I like in a boy."

See, boys, it does matter what people think of you!

"I like a boy who has personality and who respects me as a person," said Belinda, a blonde, blue-eyed beauty who danced to become Branford Sweetheart for two years (1960 and 1961).

"I look for a boy's spiritual attitude," said pretty brown-haired Phyllis Mayo, who competed in the state contest.

"Consideration is important," said Georgia. She twirled a fire baton and did chalk drawings to win Branford Chapter Sweetheart for two years, 1958 and 1959.

Consideration and respect. I don't know which word I heard more. Both were repeated often. Don't take your girl for granted; respect her for being a girl. Show respect for her parents as well as your own. Then have respect for yourself because only then can you have respect for others. Girls like a boy who is respectful!

Have a sense of humor with a touch of imagination. Girls like a boy who has some imagination. They like you to think of something new for the next date. It takes real imagination to be different.

We girls like a boy who has something in common with us, one who likes to do the things we like. We also like a boy we can be comfortable with and one who makes us feel at ease with him no matter where we are.

We also want the truth. Tell us the truth, please! Don't spill out a line. If you don't mean something, then don't say it.

Girls want a boy whom they can trust. Please don't tell everything you do on a date. Don't kiss and tell. Let your secrets be just yours!

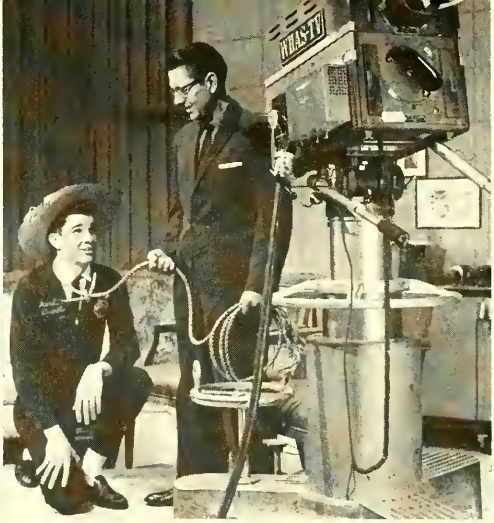
And we like a boy who is on time. Looks like we aren't the only ones with the title of being late. Some more likes are: We like a boy who doesn't drink, one who doesn't curse, and no show-offs, please!

Now that you have a good list of what girls like in a boy, I hope you measure up. But then if you fall short, why not give it a try to be the kind of a boy a girl likes. I'm sure you'll enjoy it! ◆◆◆

A pleasant personality and good grooming count with the girls, and these Maryland Future Farmers must have them from the looks of the female smiles.

photo roundup

"She's all mine!" Green Hand Billy Sawatsky, Clinton FFA, Oklahoma, gets his first pig from the chapter gilt chain.



Farm TV Director Barney Arnold of Louisville, Kentucky, roped in Ronald Stewart, Scottsburg, Indiana, FFA, for a day during FFA Week. Ron sold his labor for publicity.

The FFA Barrow Show at Forrest Lake, Minnesota, also advertised FFA Week.

KVOS-TV in Lynden, Washington, promoted international relations by having Canadian John McFaul, right, explain how FFC differs from FFA. Farm Director Stan Sleeth and Deane Sandell watch him describe FFC maple leaf emblem.

When time rolled around for the "Raisin Day" parade at Orosi, California, Future Farmers borrowed a 1915 Cadillac, fixed four flat tires, and polished it for entry in the parade. Orosi Chapter officers got to ride in the antique.

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So why buy a 22 that really isn't new . . . hasn't changed in years. Not when you can have a brand-new, modern, guaranteed Remington Nylon 22. And you can pick your model and price from six models in three great actions:

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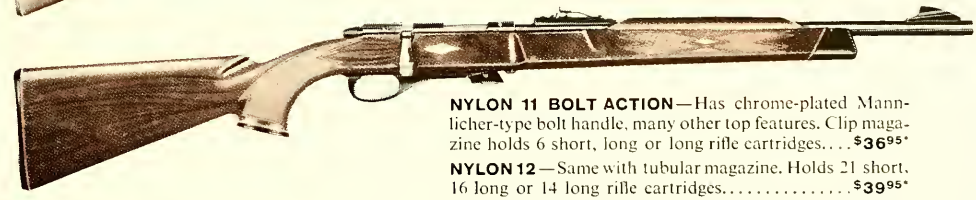
NYLON 76 LEVER-ACTION—Fastest, most accurate lever-action made. Grooved for tip-off 'scope mounts. Holds 14 long rifle cartridges. In Mohawk Brown.....$59.95*



NYLON 11 BOLT ACTION—Has chrome-plated Mannlicher-type bolt handle, many other top features. Clip magazine holds 6 short, long or long rifle cartridges....$36.95*

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The school barn and corral house the Sierra Chapter's 18 prize beef cattle.

Snowbound Chapter

High in the California foothills, Sierra Future Farmers face thirty feet of snow.

By Gene Day

AS YOU drive the scenic route through the Sierra foothills north of Fresno, California, you come upon a sprawling campus that localites will tell you is Sierra High School. The school is home to the Sierra FFA Chapter, drawn from a district the size of the state of Delaware. Total school population is 580 students.

Although there are many small towns in this mountain community—13 post offices and 14 grammar schools included—Sierra is the only high school. Consequently, students must ride school buses for as long as four hours a day during the school year. In fact, the distance is so great, 160 to 180 miles in many cases, that a prize is given each year to the senior who has traveled the most miles. The average for these prizes is nearly 80,000 miles—all traveled in order to attend four years of high school at Sierra.

The 47 members of the Sierra Chapter receive their mail at 13 separate post offices in the district, which covers nearly 4,000 square miles. Some of the towns here are nothing more than a wide spot in the road, but nevertheless, they are the homes of one or more Future Farmers. The largest town doesn't have over 200 families. Included in the Sierra school district is much of the high Sierra Mountain Range with its 30-foot snowfall over the winter.

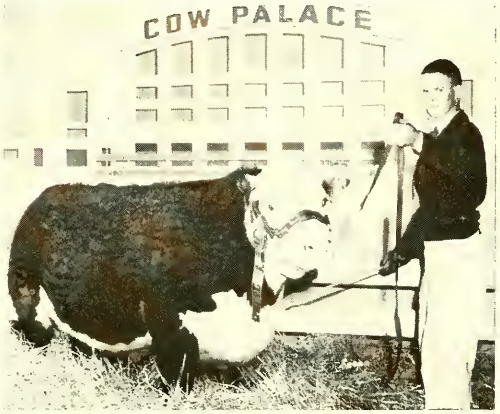
Future Farmers of the Sierra Chapter face harsh odds from nature during the winter months. Snow levels at the higher elevations around Bass Lake, Fish Camp, and Big Creek sometimes reach depths of six to eight feet at one time and remain like this for extended lengths of time. Anticipating annual snow conditions such as this, special efforts are made to equip school buses with snow emergency equipment. Even so, many Future Farmers and students are forced to live in the school dormitories, going home only on weekends and holidays. For this reason, the school even has a bowling alley.

But Old Man Winter doesn't keep Sierra's Future Farmers from keeping an active program of activities throughout the school year. The chapter has its own farm of 116 acres, part of the 450-acre school campus. On the farm are corrals, a barn, a lake, and the school-owned herd of 18 beef cattle. The Sierra Chapter even has its own feed processing plant on the school farm, and feed is bought in bulk and mixed here for only about $3.00 for 100 pounds. Labor, of course, is furnished by the Future Farmers, and last year they mixed and sold over 80 tons of feed.

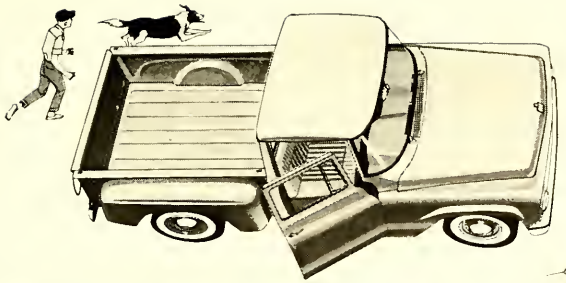
Each year when the weather breaks, Sierra Future Farmers sponsor a school rodeo and barbecue. The rodeo is open to anyone who is daring enough to compete, and rugged winners take home prizes of trophies and championship belt buckles donated by the local merchants. In recent rodeos, local restaurant owners even donated free meals.

It's not hard to guess that Sierra's Future Farmers are proud of their school and their chapter, despite the hardships of long bus rides and rugged weather. Many will continue to some day send their children back to the Tollhouse community so they, too, can say, "I graduated from Sierra." ◆◆◆

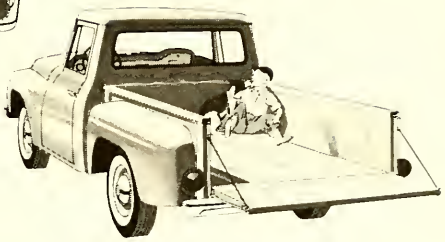
School-owned beef cattle are taken to San Francisco to be shown at the annual Cow Palace livestock exposition.



Rodeo time signals the end of a rugged winter for these two Future Farmer clowns and their braying burro friends.



It has a short 107-in. wheelbase...



compact 6-ft. body...

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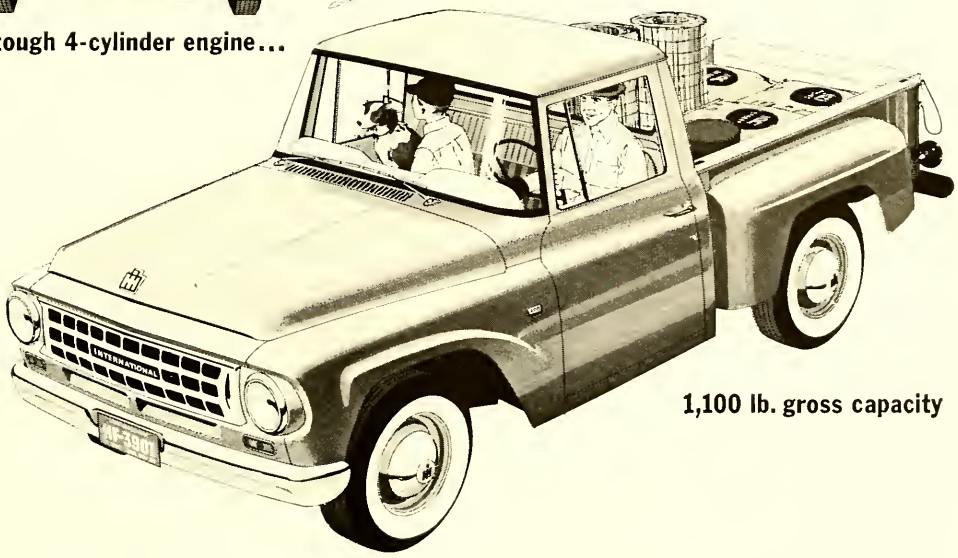

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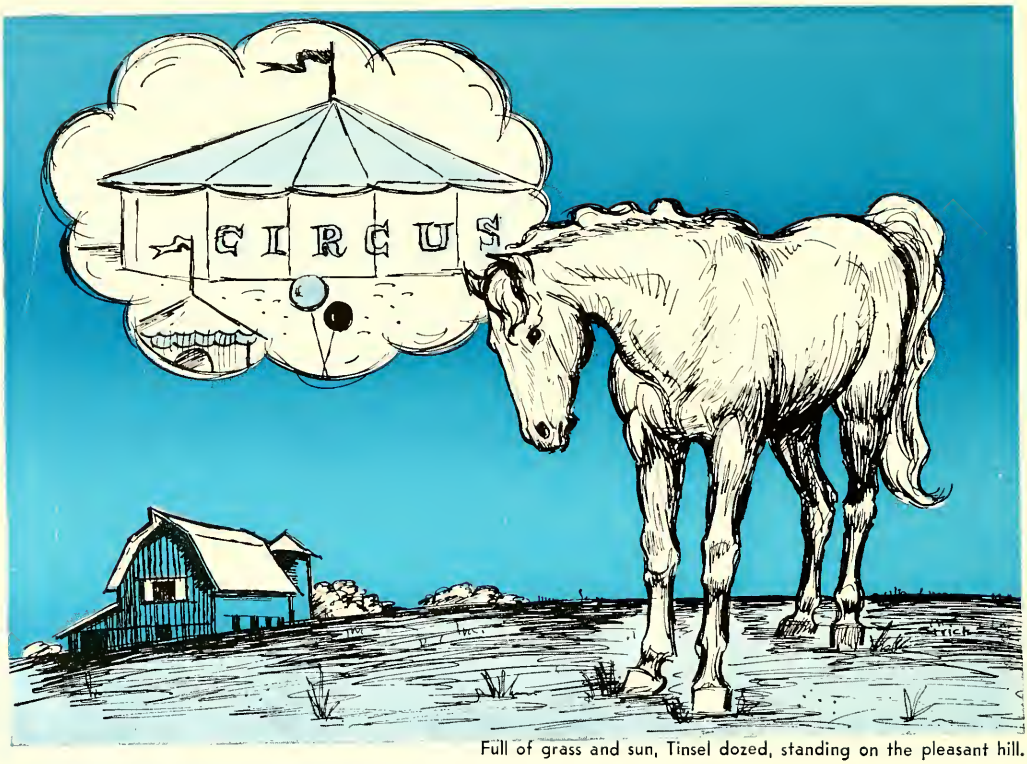

Full of grass and sun, Tinsel dozed, standing on the pleasant hill.

Fiction by Jean Wyatt

Ring Horse

IN THE barn with head down, eyes half closed, one leg resting at a time, the huge white horse stood, his shoulders taller than a man's head and his muscles fairly bulging with strength. Tinsel still remembered the night that his world had gone suddenly topsy-turvy as the circus train sped to the next town.

Silence was now a deaf wall around him. It was frightening not to be able to hear the sound of his own footsteps, the voice of the rain, the fiddle-de-do of crickets, and worse, the sweet, brassy tootle of the bugle calling him to the back of the Big Top.

Memory whisked him to the horse tent in the backyard of the circus where his friends—the spotted horses, the golden palominos, the horses as black as crows, and the little ponies at the other end—pawed the sawdust and blew through their noses.

Soon Charlie would come and rub rosin on his broad back to keep the feet of the Pink Lady from slipping.

Tinsel planted his own feet solidly as if enjoying again the feel of kindly hands swiping withers to tail with the rosin make-up, while his groom talked to him as a good companion should above the thin squeaks of the little radio.

"Sure, and it does this heart a world of good to have you in it," Charlie tells him.

Now the girth strap, Tinsel remembered, fancy as a rainbow astride his belly, and the ostrich plume fastened in his mane to match his own sleek, shining coat of white.

Out in the Big Top the band strikes up. The throbbing lilt of music floats all about. The Grand Parade has started!

Tinsel nodded as if to the lively tune, played while the line of elephants, trunk to tail, marches to their pedestals.

Presently the music announces the next act. A waltz for the trained seals. This is it! The waltz is his cue!

A bugle stabs the air. "Get on!" it tells him.

He heads out of the tent almost pulling Charlie along, and trots jauntily through the back entrance of the Big Top. The circus shines with a splendor all its own in the roar of people, the prancing music, the flying flags, the peanuts and popcorn of the candy butchers flinging their pied-piper scents . . .

All at once the music changes. Now the trill and rhythm of the new piece are for Tinsel. He canters into the center ring. The spotlights catch him as he steps majestically over the ring-curb. He travels the roundness of the ring, never faltering, never changing pace, around and around while the Pink Lady, no more than thistledown on the platform of his broad back, skips rope and turns somersaults through a hoop.

Then the melody explodes into a finale and stops altogether, and his own exciting performance stops with it.

The crowd sends up a drum-fire of applause. Charlie's hand, as he knew it would be, is under his muzzle, and the soft Irish voice tells him he has done his work well . . .

(Continued on page 46)

Now, free-choice feeding controls cattle grubs!

Cattle on grass treat themselves with Rid-Ezy

Rid-Ezy for grazing cattle is the first and only grub-control product approved by Federal authorities for free-choice feeding. It needs no mixing. It's safe—won't upset cattle.

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Ring Horse

(Continued)

In the horse tent again, to a tune coming from the little radio, Charlie removes the rosin make-up, the fancy girth strap, and the ostrich plume.

Tinsel shuddered his coat as if awakened from a dream. The windows in the barn had come alive with the bright shine of morning sunlight. The big horse eyed the small box perched on a shelf above the harness rack. It made the remembrance dear of that other radio in the horse tent.

Filled with a great longing, Tinsel threw back his head and sent out a cry of loneliness.

The barn door swung open and down the straw-covered aisle strode a man.

Though Tinsel worried a little about what might happen to him, he realized there was nothing to fear from these hearty hands which brushed, fed, and watered him, and led him at last into the grand smiling day.

The pasture swept up a hill dotted thickly with maples and firs and oaks, and brindled cows standing all one way.

With no audience save these creatures, no rider, and no music, only the whirly wind stirring the whiskers in his ears and streaming his mane and tail, Tinsel moved along the fence line, feeling the wet coolness under his feet. The smell of clover-scented grass was sweet in his nose, and he bent his head and tore a mouthful and found it succulent. He fell to grazing.

Afternoon came in a gold blaze and with it the children. They tumbled barefooted onto the fence and waited for him to come to them. His heart lifted as he trotted forward. He hung his great head and shaggy white mane over the fence to receive their pats.

The fragrance of the apple tickled his nostrils long before he saw it. Slowly he moved his nose toward the hand that held the fruit. His velvet-soft muzzle touched the brown, curled fingers. They unfolded. He laid his lips gently around the apple. Then crunch! Crunch! The sweet juice tasted good trickling down his throat.

Tinsel spoke to the children in happy nickers, and they gave him their smiles and caresses in return. He felt a little sad when at last the boys scrambled away. A rain cloud scudded across the sky after them.

Full of grass and sun, Tinsel dozed, standing on the pleasant hill. He was set wide awake in a world of gloom by a burst of thunder-sound that quivered through his body.

The storm came on, tossing its turbulent mane of wind, pawing the earth with sharp hoofs of lightning . . .

Tinsel flared his nostrils and trembled from his head to his white tail.

Then the storm-monster lashed out at a towering oak.

Tinsel reared, standing upright, picketed to the earth by the dreadful sight of the tree pitching toward him. Terror laid a whip across his back. With a high, rackety scream he came down, wheeled, and was off.

In the calm that followed the storm, a late afternoon sun burned slowly through the rain sifting in wet webs over the land.

Tinsel stood with the brindled cows, seeking this companionship as if it offered protection against the return of the fury.

After a time the cooling spray of rain stopped. Tinsel caught the fragrance sent up by the drenched grass. In that moment he caught something else—the voice of the radio in the barn—picked up and carried to him by the new wind.

Suddenly his ears had awakened from their sleep! Tinsel listened, forking his ears this way and that way. The merry-go-round tune was a joy to remember and one which pulled a trigger in his mind and fired him to act. He lifted his feet and stepped over an invisible ring-curb. He began to canter, going round and round as if in a circle, never breaking away . . .

The stocky man, brown as leather, leaning over the pasture fence, stared in quiet amazement at the huge white horse.

"I understand how you feel, son. But I'm afraid we can't run this road through your spinach patch!"

"It looks like a bad year for corn."

"Some things that happen to an animal are miraculous," he mused. "Tinsel probably fell heir to a shock during the storm, and it has restored his loss of hearing brought about in the beginning by the violent jarring of the stock cars when they left the rails in that accident to the circus train . . ."

The man smiled to himself. "Won't Charlie be elated when I tell him that his favorite ring horse kept perfect time with the radio music tuned in at the barn? The news will be like catnip to a cat. Yes, this great white horse is too unique to live out his life in the countryside," the man continued his soliloquy, "yet loss of hearing makes a horse appear stupid because he cannot take commands. Tinsel would soon have lost confidence in himself and become unreliable in his job as ring horse."

Under the Big Top of the Thatcher Brothers Mammoth Circus a month later, the band struck up a throbbing lilt of music. Noisy! Gay! The show was on!

Through the back door of the Big Top came a huge white horse whose shoulders were taller than a man's head and whose muscles bulged with strength. On his entrance the music changed. Now the trill and rhythm of the new piece were for him.

He cantered blythely and jauntily into the center ring. The spotlights caught him, resplendent in fancy girth strap astride his belly, an ostrich plume fastened to his mane to match his own sleek, shining coat of white.

In his best and happiest of moments, Tinsel stepped majestically over the ring-curb . . . ◆◆◆

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Pride in performance works two ways: First, GLEANER owners rave about harvesting results. Second, it's a great tribute . . . having farmers make GLEANER the fastest growing line in America. And we're proud.

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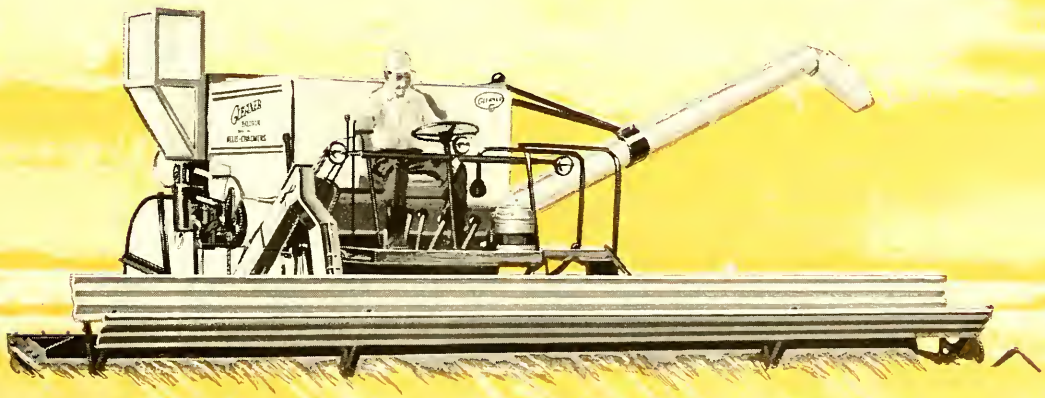

Morris Gaulding helps his advisor, J. J. Bohannon, with an inspection of the seed formation on one of the Callands Chapter's wildlife conservation plots. Below, Mike Jones of the Whitmell Chapter hunts on an area recently reclaimed.

FFA Boosts Wildlife Reserves

By Paul Myers

THE WILDLIFE population of the south Virginia county of Pittsylvania reached such a low level this past year that the 400 Future Farmers there decided to act. They would develop a program to provide feed and cover, release breeding stock in low areas, and then confine all dogs during the breeding season.

The wildlife education program was planned in the eight county vo-ag departments with the help of other students and young farmers in the community. Representatives of the State Commission on Game and Inland Fisheries furnished literature, films, and seed for establishing wildlife food patches on local farms, while Future Farmers began their program to educate farmers and hunters.

Pittsylvania's Future Farmers made speeches at high school assemblies, before civic groups, and then presented radio programs on the habits and management of wildlife. They also designed and displayed exhibits at county fairs, in store windows, and on public bulletin boards. To anyone who had time to listen, they told the story of wildlife conservation.

Mature quail were purchased by the Future Farmers, mostly from a $1,000-per-year grant appropriated by the Pittsylvania County Board of Supervisors. With the eight vo-ag instructors as coordinators, the Board has contributed $5,000 over the past five years for wildlife breeding stock. The mature birds are delivered during the last week in March to Future Farmers from commercial hatcheries.

Then the work begins in earnest for the FFA chapters. Future Farmers take orders from local farmers and sportsmen for approximately one half of the available birds. A box of four birds sells for $2.00 and includes two males and two females. With delivery comes wildlife management instruction for each participating farmer.

The remaining half of the birds are used by the Future Farmers as a supplementary farming activity. They take them to their home farms, release them in specially prepared wildlife food patches, and then provide food and water for a two-week period. During this period, the quail become educated to the wilds by locating wild seeds, insects, and available water. Without this attention from the Future Farmers, experience has shown that they have little chance of surviving.

A recent survey has revealed that 3,972 breeding quail and 1,500 10-week-old birds have been released on 960 farms in Pittsylvania County since the program started five years ago. This number is 20 percent of the existing farms and covers over 1,000 square miles. To date, the farmers have paid $3,000 in addition to the County Board of Supervisors' $5,000.

Going along with the wildlife restocking phase has been the establishing of food patches for all wildlife in the county. Since this food patch program was started under the Pittman-Robertson Act back in 1948, nearly 9,000 three-pound bags of seed mixture have been distributed to county farms. Farmers cooperate by leaving strips of seeded crops next to woods, while at the same time Future Farmers have food patches rated by the State Game Commission. The local Isaac Walton League gives cash prizes for the top three rated food patches.

Hunters, as well as farmers, report that Pittsylvania County's wild game population has been boosted considerably by this FFA program. As local merchants sell more and more hunting licenses, guns, and equipment, Future Farmers keep records on the birds' survival and feeding habits. Records to date indicate that dogs and cats are wildlife's worst enemy during the two-week period after release.

The abundance of food in the many patches has increased the population of deer, wild turkeys, and quail throughout the county. As the wildlife returns to the local habitats, friends of the FFA give members general admiration for a job well done. ◆◆◆

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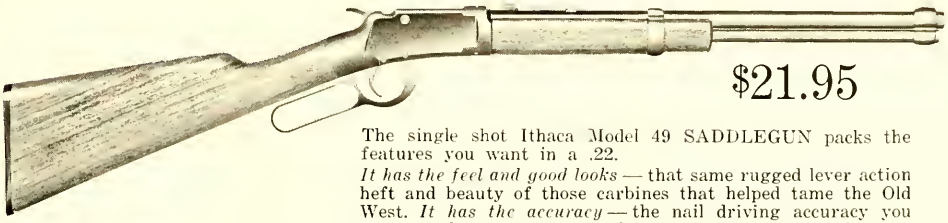

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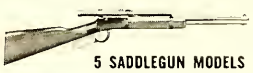

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The FFA

Chapter Sets Out To Soil Test Community Farms

AWARD-winning Leachville Chapter in Arkansas has put to use information learned in Advisor Arnold Watkins' soil testing class. After each Future Farmer was thoroughly familiar with how to take a soil sample and fill out data sheets, publicity was distributed to local ginners and newspapers.

Farmers soon called on Leachville's members to take soil samples on their farms. Teams of Future Farmers went from field to field, then interviewed the farmer for necessary information. Soil samples were brought to the vo-ag department, where they were packaged and shipped to the testing laboratory. One such testing group is shown here with Advisor Watkins at right.

Immediately upon making the tests, the laboratory sent back valuable information to each farmer on the amount and kind of fertilizer he needed. "Our goal is every acre of farmland in our community sampled and tested," Advisor Watkins explained.

Future Farmers Set Record At Round-Up

FFA Members Boost Local Polio Drive

WHEN the Pendleton County, Kentucky, polio drive needed a boost in contributions, it appealed to local farmers for support. The farmers pitched in by offering varying amounts of tobacco which could be sold for funds.

The Pendleton FFA Chapter members quickly volunteered to collect the tobacco and haul it to auction for the farmers. With all the contributed tobacco sold, proceeds amounted to $510.

Pendleton Chapter President Paul Mann made the formal presentation of the check to officials of the polio drive, Mrs. Charles Doutaz and Mrs. Charles Held.

Former Veep Named TV Farm Director

FROM national FFA vice president to TV farm director in less than a year has been Darryl Eastvold's event-filled schedule. Appointed earlier this year, Darryl took over his duties as farm director of Station KXJB-TV in Valley City and Station KXGO-Radio in Fargo, both in his native state of North Dakota.

In addition to his new duties, Darryl will continue attending North Dakota State University and helping to manage the 600-acre home farm near Mayville. For the past year, he has been on a leave of absence from college to fulfill his FFA obligations.

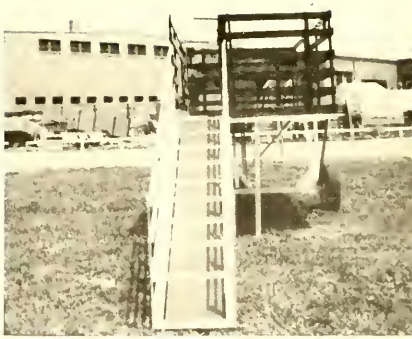
Connecticut Governor Adds His Support To The FFA

AS Governor John Dempsey greeted State FFA Executive Secretary Archie Holdridge and state officers—Lloyd Vaill, Glenn Cox, and Tracy Atwood—in his office recently, he was adding another chapter to his support for the FFA.

Back in 1959, as Lieutenant Governor, he made a special greeting to the Connecticut FFA Leadership Conference in the Senate Room of the Capitol.

Across the U. S. A., Future Farmers of America are "Learning to Do; Doing to Learn; Earning to Live; and Living to Serve."

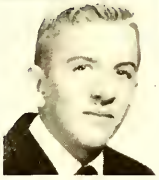
In ACTION



FOR the first time in the four years of the Mississippi Round-up Steer Show, an FFA member came up with the grand champion steer. Proud owner was Haynes Floyd of the Sardis Chapter, shown here the ribbon girl, Betty Fisackerly of Sunflower County. Eric Biedenhorn, right, made the presentation.

Each year six district livestock shows are held in Mississippi, and the top animals go on to the Round-up. Another Future Farmer, Gordon Schubert of Morton Chapter, had the reserve champion. Not in four years has the FFA made such a high showing at the state Round-up.

Dipping Vat Is Answer To His Problem



NEEDING a good portable dipping vat for his enterprise of 80 ewes and their lambs, Jim Schultz took his problem to Advisor Roy Cropp at his home chapter of Lawrence, Kansas. A bit of encouragement and aid in gathering materials and Jim was on his way.

The finished dipping vat is on wheels, with a long ramp that leads onto the main platform. The floor area measures 8 feet wide by 12 feet long. When in use, Jim's sheep are herded up the ramp, dipped in the large vat, and then held on the platform for a few minutes to drip dry. As soon as a swinging gate is closed, the sheep (15 to 18) leave the platform by the same ramp as they entered.

So successful is Jim's shop-built project that other sheepmen in the area have asked him to go into custom work when their animals needs to be dipped.

In the spring of 1961, he paid tribute to Nathan Cushman, national vice president from Connecticut, at a noon luncheon on the annual Goodwill Tour. And last July, he became the first governor to attend a state FFA convention in Connecticut.

For the past four years, he has participated in the Governors' Night program at the Eastern States Exposition, conducted by state FFA associations in 12 northeastern states. This fall he will present a $1,000 "Governor's Scholarship" to a student majoring in agriculture at the University of Connecticut.

FFA-Raised Breakfast Products Set New Price Records

FUTURE Farmers from the Mountain State pooled their best eggs, hams, and sides of bacon this spring to make entries in the 20th FFA Ham, Bacon, and Egg Show at the state capital. A whopping total of 166 hams, 106 bacons, and 74 dozens of eggs came in from chapters throughout the state.

When the sound of the auctioneer cleared the air, an all-time high for bacon and ham had been offered. Roger Fansler, left, of Mathias Chapter sold his winning dozen of eggs for $100, while Bill Brown's six-pound bacon at center brought an amazing $600. Winning ham, an 11-pound beauty, belonged to John Sager of Mathias Chapter, at right; it was bid up to $1,100.

Champion "breakfast specials" totaled $1,800 in cash to their Future Farmer-producers, and the total entries amounted to $6,039. Although the bacon and ham set records, a previous dozen of eggs brought a startling $506 back in 1959. In the past 20 years, West Virginia's Future Farmers have taken home a total of $80,470 from sales such as this.

Follow The Stars—(Continued)

fore receiving his award, he married and built a new home on his farm, plus renting another farm of 328 acres. Today he has two sons and an expanded operation of dairy, beef, and hogs on 575 acres he owns or rents.

★ **Jimmy Jarnagin—1958.** By the time he won the Star Farmer Award in 1958, Jimmy had seen both the good and bad of farm life. Entering vo-ag in 1951 with two beef heifers on the home farm at Jetmore, Kansas, he worked toward buying 800 acres from the family farm. This completed in 1953, he set out on wheat and beef. But three straight years of drought nearly toppled him. In spite of this, he married in 1955 and built a new home. When the rains came, he was ready and expanded. Today he has a feedlot with 250 head of beef in addition to his wheat. Two sons keep his wife busy. "FFA has helped me gain the confidence to stand on my own two feet," his comments ended.

★ **Lyle Rader—1959.** Entering vo-ag with three beef animals and an acre of corn back in 1952, Lyle decided to try for the American Farmer Degree. Although he had only 63 acres on the home farm near Tacoma, Washington, and a labor income of only $500, his determination was strong. After three years, his advisor helped him work out a truck farming operation, and his income rose to $4,000. After his father died, he went into partnership with his mother and began to expand. You wouldn't know the place today! Last year his 120 acres of pole beans grossed nearly $120,000, and 150 workers toiled his acres. Not yet married, Lyle is just getting started in his chosen field.

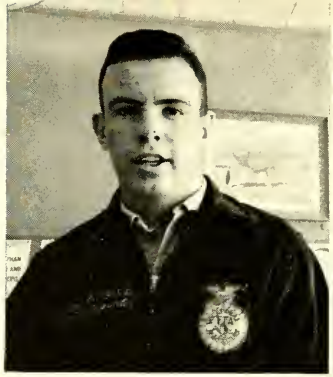
★ **Arden Uhlir—1960.** Switching schools in 1953 so that he could take vo-ag, Arden began his FFA farming program with three heifers, three hogs, and some corn. Each succeeding year he built his operation, until in 1957 he rented his father's 640-acre farm near Verdigree, Nebraska. Three years later, he assumed full title—and indebtedness. Soon after, he married his local sweetheart and they embarked on a livestock and crops enterprise. With 640 acres under cultivation, Arden now plans to increase his beef herd and feeding operation. "I wish I had the chance to do my FFA work over," he said. "There were many opportunities I had that I didn't take full advantage of."

★ **James Messler—1961.** With a small start with a sickly heifer calf, James nursed it and his farming hopes into a profitable farming operation. On the home farm at Greenback, Tennessee, he expanded from 14 dairy animals and 19 acres of crops through four years of vo-ag to a sizable bank account in 1959, when he bought a neighboring farm of 197 acres. James divided his labor between the two farms, improving both as he went along. He has, today, 50 purebred Holsteins, tops out 100 feeder pigs, and grows an acre of burley tobacco. His plans call for building a new home on his farm soon, and then maybe he'll bring a family there to continue to build.

★ **Warner Ross—1962.** A bit over seven years ago, Warner's father gave him an old tractor and five heifers for his vo-ag program. From profits, borrowed money, and calves sold, Warner began expanding. Half-way through high school, he took full responsibility for the 422-acre family farm near Toone, Tennessee. By graduation he was managing three farms totaling 1,300 acres with dairy cows, hogs, and an array of crops. He's working harder than ever today since his brother's recent death. With his wife and new home, Warner plans to add more hogs and clear some more of that marginal land.

Thirty-four years, each with an outstanding young farmer, has left the FFA with a heritage of which to be proud. As this fall sees a new Star Farmer crowned, the challenge of past Star Farmers will occupy a part of his life.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



This I Believe . . .

"I believe that to live and work on a good farm is pleasant as well as challenging; for I know the joys and discomforts of farm life and hold an inborn fondness for those associations which, even in the hours of discouragement, I cannot deny." This statement is contained in the FFA Creed. It should be in the mind of every Future Farmer.

My parents have spent most of their married life on a farm, and I have been raised on a farm. This is the best place for any boy because there is always something to do. The farm I live on contains 200 acres of nature's beauty. To live in a city would be lonely for me without the many animals which would not fit into city life.

The farm I live on has a large number of dairy cows. One of the things I like to do is hunt for cows with newborn calves. Nearly always the cow will try to hide the calf. Several times I have looked for calves all day without finding them. Usually there is a calf born every week. Right now we have had five calves born in the last month.

Another farm activity I enjoy is hunting. I have hunted both wild game and calves at the same time. Last December, I killed about 20 squirrels hunting both alone and with someone else. My brother who lives in Tulsa comes down often to go hunting, and boys who live here in town will come out and go with me, too.

In the summer much of my time is spent driving tractors and hauling hay for both my father and my uncle. Some times during the summer I earn $50 a month, not counting what I do free.

At the end of a summer day, I usually go swimming, as we have a pool not more than a hundred yards from my house. This is just another one of the things I do for recreation.

Most of the things I have mentioned I enjoy, and for the most part, everything on a farm is enjoyable. However, getting up at six o'clock every morning to feed the many cows is a very cold job in the wintertime, and working after school until night every day is sometimes dreaded.

For the most part, farm life is an experience I would not exchange with anyone. I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best traditions of farm life.

This was written by Kenneth Kirk, a member of the Mt. Pleasant FFA Chapter in Texas. He is a junior in high school, secretary of his chapter, past district reporter, and presently applying for his Lone Star Farmer Degree.

Left: **Lever action rifle** Model 250, $56.95. Center: **Semi-automatic rifle** Model 290, $52.95. Right: **Pump action rifle** Model 270, $52.95. Specifications: **Magazine Capacity**—21 Short, 17 Long, and 15 Long Rifle cartridges interchangeably. **Sights**—Rear: Square notch, adjustable for elevation and windage. Front: Square post on streamline ramp. **Receiver**—Grooved for tip-off scope mounts. **Bolt**—Engine turned. **Barrel**—20½"; 1 turn in 16"—right-hand twist. **Overall Length**—39". **Stock Dimensions**—Pull—13⅜", drop at comb 1¾", drop at heel 2¾". **Weight**—5 lbs., approximate.

Winchester still believes 22's are real rifles.

Here are three new Winchester 22's: a lever, an automatic, a pump. Which would be your favorite small game rifle?

These are man-sized rifles. Plain hard-working guns with plenty of guts instead of fancy frills.

Here's the heft, the feel and the honest wood-and-metal workmanship that have always placed a Winchester above the pack. These new 22's are hunting rifles, designed to deliver plenty of firepower just where you want it—for years and years and years.

If there's one word men have used most to describe why they won't be without a Winchester it's the word "honest."

An honest rifle being one that a man on a hunt can depend on—no matter how tough the going gets. When you're packing a Winchester you can be pretty sure it'll work and shoot where you point it.

That's as honest as a rifle can be. That's a real rifle.

That's the only kind of rifle Winchester makes.

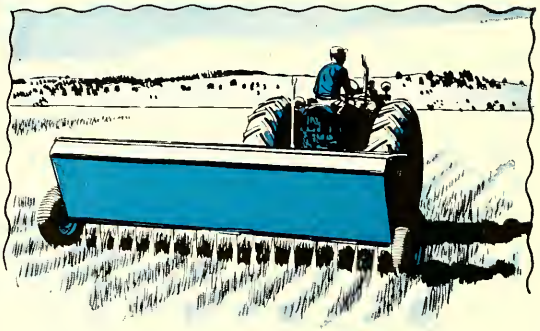
WINCHESTER Western Winchester Western Division Olin

POTASH

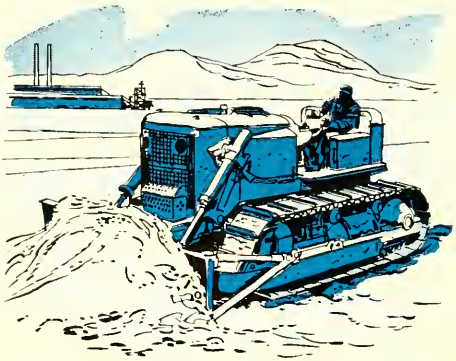
THE MISNAMED FERTILIZER

POTASH WAS ORIGINALLY OBTAINED BY LEACHING, OR RUNNING WATER SLOWLY THROUGH WOOD ASHES, AND BOILING DOWN THE SOLUTION IN LARGE OPEN KETTLES. THE RESIDUE, A WHITE SOLID, WAS CALLED **POTASH** BECAUSE IT WAS MADE IN **POTS** FROM **ASHES.**

ALTHOUGH THE NAME POTASH IS USED IN COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, ITS TRUE NAME IS **POTASSIUM CARBONATE** CHEMICAL FORMULA (K_2CO_3). THE AMOUNT OF POTASSIUM IN SUCH FERTILIZERS IS USUALLY STATED IN THE TERMS OF THE OXIDE (K_2O).

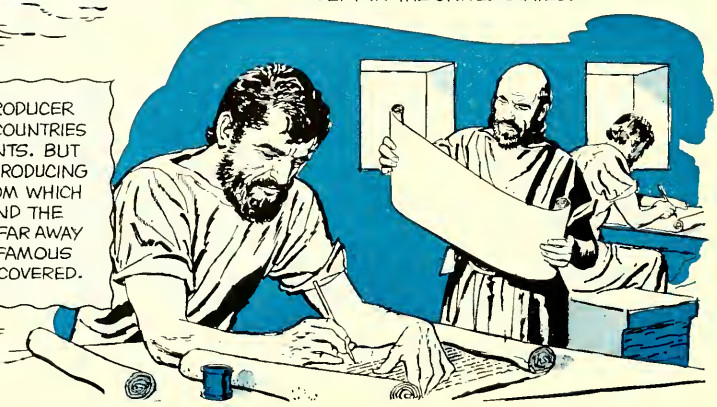


FERTILIZERS CONTAINING POTASSIUM ARE WIDELY USED TO INCREASE THE YIELD OF POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, COTTON, ONIONS, TOBACCO, AND OTHER PLANTS THAT GIVE A LARGE RETURN PER ACRE.



DURING WORLD WAR I, AMERICA'S MAIN SUPPLIES OF POTASH FROM STASSFURT, GERMANY, WERE CUT OFF, SO AMERICAN SOURCES WERE DEVELOPED FROM NATURAL BRINES BELOW THE SOIL IN WESTERN STATES, FROM KELP, CEMENT-MILL DUST, BEET-SUGAR WASTE AND WOOD ASHES. AMERICA NOW PRODUCES ABOUT A MILLION TONS OF POTASH YEARLY...ENOUGH TO SUPPLY THE COUNTRY'S REQUIREMENTS. NEW MEXICO IS THE LARGEST PRODUCER, UTAH AND CALIFORNIA FOLLOW CLOSELY. AT THE PRESENT RATE OF PRODUCTION, THERE IS ESTIMATED TO BE AT LEAST 200 YEARS' SUPPLY OF POTASSIUM SALTS LEFT IN THE UNITED STATES.

GERMANY IS STILL A LARGE PRODUCER OF POTASH AND MANY OTHER COUNTRIES ALSO PRODUCE SMALL AMOUNTS. BUT TODAY THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCING AREA OF POTASSIUM SALTS, FROM WHICH POTASH IS OBTAINED, IS AROUND THE DEAD SEA IN PALESTINE. NOT FAR AWAY ARE THE CAVES WHERE THE FAMOUS DEAD SEA SCROLLS WERE DISCOVERED.



ESSENES AT THE MONASTERY OF KHIRBAT QUMRAN WRITING THE OLD TESTAMENT ON SCROLLS (ABOUT 31 B.C.)

A TRUE STORY OF FFA

by AL STENZEL

AT THE MARCH 2, 1961 MEETING OF THE DICKSON HIGH SCHOOL FFA CHAPTER, DICKSON, TENNESSEE, A SERIOUS SUBJECT WAS DISCUSSED...

JUST TWO YEARS AGO ONE OF OUR OWN MEMBERS WAS KILLED IN A TRACTOR ACCIDENT AND RECENTLY A NUMBER OF FOLKS IN OUR COUNTY HAVE SUFFERED SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON THEIR FARMS.

LET'S ENLARGE OUR FARM SAFETY PROGRAM AND HELP CUT DOWN THE ACCIDENT RATE!

TENNESSEE

DICKSON

A MOTION TO START AN EXTENSIVE SAFETY CAMPAIGN WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY AND THE DICKSON CHAPTER STARTED WORKING ON THE PROGRAM RIGHT AWAY.

AT THE VERY FIRST MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE A SHACK NEXT TO THE SCHOOL CAUGHT FIRE ENDANGERING 3 HOUSES AND A CHURCH. THE FFA GROUP QUICKLY FOUGHT AND EXTINGUISHED THE FLAMES BEFORE THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ARRIVED.

THOSE FLAMES SURE SPREAD QUICKLY!

MAKES YOU REALIZE THE NEED FOR A FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM!

IT WAS DECIDED THAT TRACTOR AND FARM MACHINERY SAFETY WOULD BE EMPHASIZED FIRST WITH FIRE PREVENTION SECOND.

OUR 52 CHAPTER MEMBERS HAVE 62 TRACTORS ON THEIR OWN FARMS.

AND OUR CHAPTER'S 50-ACRE FARM HAS 3, PLUS LOTS OF OTHER FARM MACHINES!

TENNESSEE

DICKSON

MUCH OF THE SAFETY PROGRAM WAS CONDUCTED ON OUR FFA CHAPTER'S FARM UNDER SUPERVISED INSTRUCTION.

WE VISITED 562 HOMES AND POINTED OUT 2671 HAZARDS TO THE OWNERS.

AND 353 FARMS WHERE WE FOUND 793 HAZARDS.

WE GAVE 44 FIFTEEN MINUTE RADIO TALKS ON FARM SAFETY OVER STATION WDKN AND 3 TV HOUR-LONG PROGRAMS OVER STATION WLAC-TV.

IT WAS A BUSY YEAR, BUT WELL WORTH ALL THE EFFORT!

AND OUR FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS SHOWED MOST OF THE HAZARDS WERE CORRECTED!

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO LIST ALL THE ACTIVITIES THE CHAPTER ENGAGED IN OR ALL THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE 65 MEMBERS WORKED 2,240 INDIVIDUAL HOURS ON FFA FARM AND 1,810 INDIVIDUAL HOURS IN VO-AG SHOP. THEIR FARM SAFETY PROGRAM COVERED:

TRACTOR AND OTHER FARM MACHINERY SAFETY.
FARM FIRE PREVENTION.
FARM HOME AND OTHER BUILDINGS SAFETY.
SAFETY WITH FARM ANIMALS.
FARM MECHANICS SHOP SAFETY AND SAFETY WITH FARM CHEMICALS.
SAFETY WITH FARM PONDS AND AROUND WATER.
SAFETY WITH ELECTRICITY.
RECREATIONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS FARM SAFETY.

FOR THIS REMARKABLE AND SUCCESSFUL ACHIEVEMENT THE DICKSON FFA CHAPTER RECEIVED THE NATIONAL FARM SAFETY AWARD FROM THE FFA FOUNDATION.

THE STORY OF FARMING

No.4 The Beginning of Scientific Agriculture

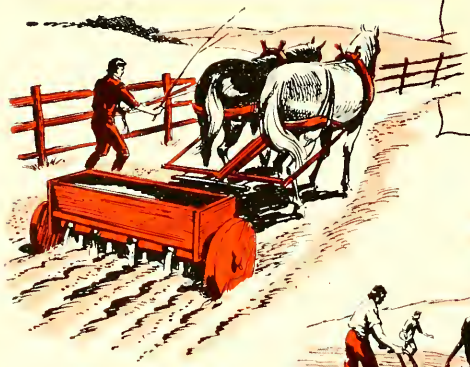
THE MIDDLE AGES (FROM ABOUT A.D. 400 TO 1400) WAS A TIME OF HARDSHIP, FAMINE AND DISEASE FOR MOST OF THE COMMON PEOPLE OF EUROPE.

BY THE BEGINNING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, AFTER MUCH FIGHTING AMONG LOCAL BARONS, THE SMALL KINGDOMS WERE WELDED INTO NATIONS. TRADE AND COMMERCE BEGAN TO GROW RAPIDLY. MERCHANTS AND CRAFTSMEN BEGAN TO PROSPER. BUT FARMING METHODS REMAINED CRUDE, WASTEFUL AND UNPROFITABLE.

NOT UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THE 18th CENTURY WERE ANY IMPORTANT REFORMS INTRODUCED INTO FARMING PRACTICES.

THREE ENGLISHMEN ARE CREDITED FOR THIS FIRST VENTURE INTO THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

FIRST, **JETHRO TULL.** HE INVENTED A DRILL FOR BORING STRAIGHT ROWS OF HOLES INTO WHICH SEEDS WERE DROPPED. THIS WAS A GREAT IMPROVEMENT OVER THE PREVIOUS METHOD OF THROWING SEED BROADCAST OVER A PLOWED FIELD. HIS METHOD ALLOWED EASY CULTIVATION BETWEEN THE ROWS WHICH GREATLY INCREASED THE YIELD.



ROBERT BAKEWELL, A FARMER LIVING NEAR LEICESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND, IS CREDITED WITH FOUNDING MODERN LIVESTOCK BREEDING.

AROUND 1750, BY INBREEDING, HE PRODUCED A REMARKABLE BREED OF SHEEP—HARDY, FLESHY AND LONG-WOOLED—CALLED **LEICESTERS.** HE DEVELOPED A BREED OF HOGS ALSO NAMED LEICESTERS WHICH ARE CALLED **YORKSHIRE** TODAY AND ARE A LEADING BREED RAISED FOR BACON. HIS EXPERIMENTS WITH CATTLE WERE NOT AS SPECTACULAR BUT THEY PROVED HIS THEORIES WERE SOUND.

GRADUALLY OTHER STOCK BREEDERS ADOPTED BAKEWELL'S IDEAS AND LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT BECAME A REGULAR PRACTICE.

VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND

OF RAYNHAM, NORFOLK, IN ENGLAND, DEVELOPED WHAT CAME TO BE CALLED THE **"NORFOLK ROTATION."** THIS WAS ROTATING TURNIPS IN DRILLED ROWS, BARLEY, CLOVER AND WHEAT. HE POPULARIZED TURNIPS FOR HUMAN FOOD WHICH ADDED MUCH TO ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY. (BEFORE, TURNIPS WERE FED ONLY TO THE FARM ANIMALS.)

HE ALSO REVIVED THE ANCIENT PRACTICE OF **MARLING** LIGHT SOILS...ADDING CALCIUM CARBONATE CLAY AS A FERTILIZER. HIS RESULTS WERE ASTONISHING AND FARM INCOMES ROSE RAPIDLY FOR THOSE FOLLOWING HIS PRACTICES.

Every day is

GROUNDHOG DAY

for shooting Woodchucks around the farm!

ALL YOU NEED FOR KNOCKING OFF THOSE WOODCHUCKS, GROUNDHOGS, BLANKITY-BLANKS, OR WHATEVER YOU CALL THE VARMINTS OUT YOUR WAY, IS A .22 RIFLE (BEST WITH A TELESCOPE SIGHT) SOME LONG RIFLE SHELLS AND A LOT OF PATIENCE.

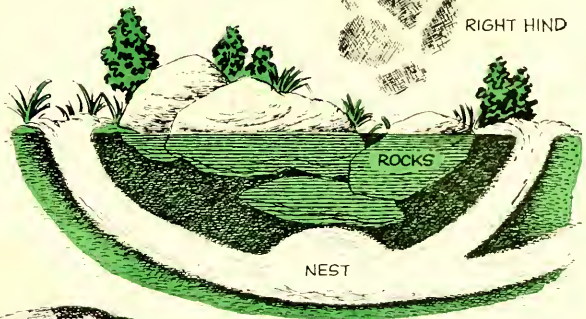
RIGHT FRONT

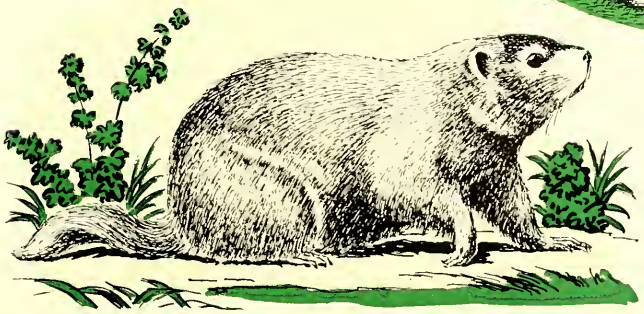
LIFE SIZE TRACKS

RIGHT HIND

THE DESTRUCTIVE, DISEASE-CARRYING PESTS HAVE NO ECONOMIC VALUE, BUT THEY'RE MIGHTY CAGEY! THEY STICK THEIR HEADS OUT OF THEIR BURROWS FIRST. THEN, IF ALL LOOKS CLEAR, THEY COME OUT AND STAND UP ON THEIR HIND LEGS FOR A BETTER VIEW. AT THE LEAST SIGN OF DANGER, BACK THEY POP INTO THEIR HOLES...TO EMERGE OUT OF ONE OF THEIR OTHER EXITS LAUGHING AT YOU BEHIND YOUR BACK.

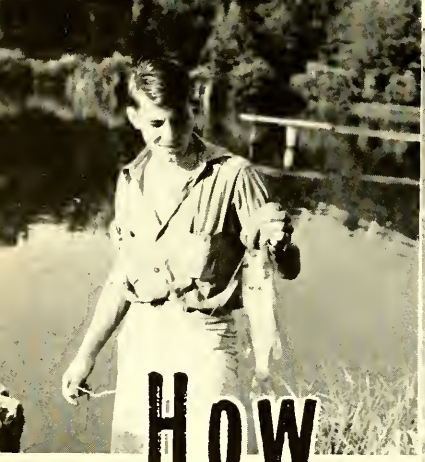
LOCATE THEIR BURROWS IN OPEN FIELDS (HOLES WITH MOUNDS OF BARE DIRT AROUND THEM), AT THE EDGES OF WOODLOTS, OR CLOSE TO STONE FENCES. MAKE YOURSELF COMFORTABLE (YOU MAY HAVE A LONG WAIT) WITHIN RANGE WITH A CLEAR LINE OF FIRE BEFORE YOU, AND KEEP ALERT...'CHUCKS CAN DISAPPEAR MIGHTY FAST IF STARTLED!





WOODCHUCKS (*MARMOTA MONAX*) RANGE IN SIZE FROM 18 TO 26 INCHES, WEIGH FROM 4 TO 10 LBS. THEIR NESTS LIE 4 TO 5 FEET UNDERGROUND WITH SEVERAL TUNNELS BRANCHING OFF AS FAR AS 40 FEET. THEY HIBERNATE DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

THE LEGEND THAT THEY CAN FORETELL THE END OF COLD WEATHER BY THEIR SHADOW ON "GROUNDHOG DAY" IS PURE FICTION.



How To Fish A Farm Pond

By
Earl Kennamer

TELLING you how to fish is like telling someone what book to read. Yet these tips may help you fill your stringer.

There are always "fishy" spots in any pond. Bass lurk around stumps, rocky outcroppings, and overhanging bushes. Look for bream and other panfish near submerged brush piles and other spots where they are protected from bass.

Fish often gather at certain water levels. Bluegills in southern ponds will not be found below 4½ feet in summer because there is little or no oxygen below that depth. In late fall, however, there is a pond "turnover." The oxygen-saturated upper water mixes with the lower level, thus distributing oxygen throughout. Therefore, you can fish during the cooler months from top to bottom. When I go bass fishing with artificial baits, I start first with topwater lures. Having no success, I change to "divers." Finally, I resort to sinking lures and those that will even drag the bottom.

While many fish may not wash over a pond spillway, they will swim upstream to the base of the dam. If there is a pool below the spillway, you might pick up a good mess of fish there two or three times a year! Research proves you will get the best fishing in early spring and in the cool fall. During the summer fish have plenty of natural food, so you'll have to work harder and expect less. In winter many fish species are not as active and don't often feed actively except during warm spells.

The best periods of the day to fish are early morning—dark to hot "suntime"—and late afternoon to dark or even later. I've caught bass at night with noisy, dark-colored topwater lures.

Type of Lure

If you have a new lure that has not been used in a heavily fished pond, fish may strike it readily until they "learn" it! Strangely enough, bass soon learn that an artifical lure may be dangerous! When using live bait, I carry along two or three kinds and have taken fish when others didn't.

In a trout pond small or medium rainbows may prefer live or artifical insects over anything else. For large rainbow trout, change to crayfish and even minnows. During spring when the water temperature reaches 70 degrees, bluegills begin bedding. This is the time to really go all out for them! Bass spawn earlier, but the male bass guarding the nest is not as likely to strike.

Some fish feed mostly by sight. This is particularly true of scaled game fish. They strike at movement. Limp worms, for instance, are not good fish getters. Change your worms when they become lifeless and put two or three on the hook so the ends wiggle. This means dinner to bream. Catfish are "scent" feeders as well as sight feeders. For this reason you might want to use smelly bait, such as ripe chicken entrails. Experiments show that trout and bass can distinguish colors. In studies red seemed to be the most preferred

color, so be sure you have a redworm and a red-and-white plug or two. Fish also "feel." Unusual vibrations may startle fish, so don't bang items about in your boat.

In water with a balanced fish population, there may be four to six pounds of bluegills, red ears, or other type of panfish per pound of bass. Go out for the panfish if you want fish for the table! Maybe you'll also catch a couple of bass to go along with them. Several experiments have proved that captured fish released elsewhere usually return to the place where they were captured and tagged. Suppose you lose a whopper bass? Simply go back later and try for him again.

A productive pond will have fish of all sizes with most of the weight of the fish in the sizes you want to catch. If you catch a dozen or more undersized bream, the pond is probably crowded with too many bluegills that are stunted. The bass in such a pond are few and large. Don't try for bass! Those bass present have plenty to eat without taking your lure.

If you have your own pond and want to insure the best chances for catching fish any time, by all means regulate the catch. It's best to have a limit. A good mess of 10 to 15 bluegills and three to five bass is sufficient for one angler. When a pond is first opened to the public, fishermen can remove in the first week as much as 50 to 60 percent of the total weight of fish that is usually taken out in a year. This also should be a good tip for you. When you hear that a new pond is being opened, try to get there the first week! Better yet, the first day.

Fishing Technique

Regardless of what tackle you use—spinning, flyrod, bait casting, or cane pole—expert use will show up in your catch. You want to be able to put that popping bug in the right place in a natural manner or drop that cricket lightly without whipping the water with your pole tip. In one northern state a census showed that 4 percent of the fishermen caught 40 percent of the fish!

If you don't have a pond for practice casting, get out on the lawn and use lures with hooks removed. Learn how to drop your bait in those hard-to-reach places. Many times I've used a three-foot line with a cane pole and eased my live bait beneath bushes and pulled in many fine specimens.

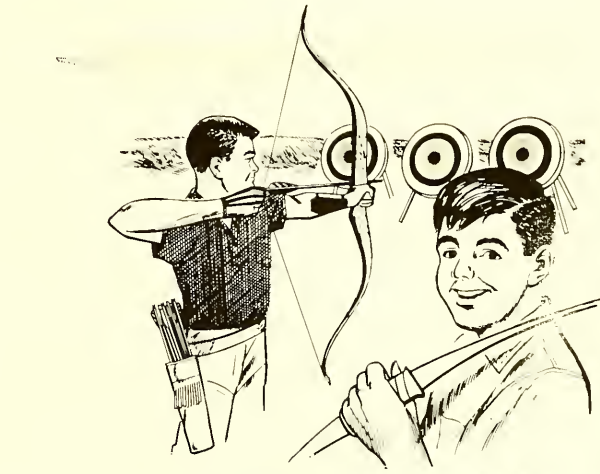
I have been fishing for many years, and I still take time out to read good books on fish to review their habits, food, and the results of fishery research. I know that the bigger the lure, the bigger the bass I can catch. In Florida several years ago I caught bass on a feeding spree and used 11 small-to-medium shiners to take four bass weighing from three to five pounds each. My remaining minnow weighed almost one-half pound, but I hooked it through the lips and landed a 7½-pounder!

I have found that he who knows any body of water will make the best catches. If you go fishing in a pond "cold," you may or may not find the best fishing spots. Plan to do your best fishing after a couple of days of learning a particular pond. Ask the pond owner the best spots. If I go fishing in a pond I know nothing about, I take a buddy along who has made good catches there.

Bank fishing is productive, but I prefer a good sound boat because I can cast to the shoreline. Don't worry about catching more fish when the barometer is rising than when it is falling. Just remember that a rising barometer means good fishing weather. And I pay no attention to "fishing calendars." I've proved them wrong many times.

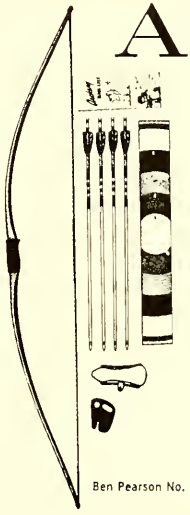
I can tell you this—you won't put many fish in the pot simply by reading these few tips I have given you. Get out and wet a hook!

◆◆◆



ARCHERY

Great Sport for Summer Fun



Join the thousands of boys who have found summer fun with archery. There's great sport in target or field shooting . . . and, now is the perfect time for it! Sharpen your eye with target shooting, and enjoy other phases of archery later in the year . . . such as bow hunting and bow fishing—two fast-action sports that can't be beat for excitement.

To start right, begin with Ben Pearson's Power Jet Archery Set No. 344. Contains everything you need—a tough, durable 5' fiberglas bow, four 26" Port Orford Cedar arrows, target face, armguard, shooting tab and instruction booklet. Only $11.95.

Send name and address with 10c for your copy of the colorful Ben Pearson catalog and booklet, "Archery Made Easy."

BEN PEARSON INCORPORATED

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

Ben Pearson No. 344

An important chore for Billy Townsend is thinning pines from crowded areas.

In Woodlands MANAGEMENT MEANS MONEY

Photos: American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

Advisor Woodward and Billy check beaver cuttings at conservation lake.

Billy's homemade seeder deposits seed beneath a hardwood he recently killed.

THAT WOODED area over on the "South 40" may make an excellent vo-ag enterprise and be the start of a highly profitable crop as long as you farm the home acres. No need to get discouraged if it's overgrown with brush and weeds and has only sparse timber; a properly planned woodlot program and a little patience will put you in business.

Billy Townsend, a Future Farmer from Pleasant Hill Chapter in Virginia's King and Queen County, faced much the same problem. The family farm had nearly 50 acres of wooded land which netted little to the farm's income. With Advisor Lawrence Woodward, he set out to put the acreage into the profit column. His first job was to plan what needed to be done and what equipment he would need.

Twenty of the acres were open enough so that Billy decided to plant new seedlings on them; the remaining 30 acres would need to be improved and undesired timber cut out. Many of the hardwoods that Billy decided to thin out were girdled and sprayed with poison to kill them. Then they would be cut down. Other smaller trees were cut for pulpwood. He decided to plant new trees for sawmill timber.

Suppose you have several acres of woodland on your farm. What would you need to do to start reclaiming them? First of all, as Billy did, you'll need a plan of action. Some factors to consider are your financial limitations, the size and condition of the woodlot, and the markets that are available in your area. The plan should cover at least a five-year period, listing planting dates, firebreaks needed, and large trees that need to be thinned out. A rough map of the woodlot is always helpful.

It's best to contact either your state forester or the extension forester for some guidance in developing your plan. Your state forester will most likely be located in the state capital, while the extension forester works out of your state university. These men, plus your nearest industry forester will be glad to help.

Next most important step is fencing the woodlot against cattle or hogs. They'll eat young trees, reduce the leaf litter, and pack the soil which increases run-off during rains. A profitable woodlot is no place for grazing animals.

Most woodlots that have not been managed will contain unmarketable trees that should be removed. Trees are like other crops; if they are crowded, they won't produce to capacity. You'll need to go through the mature stand with a bucket of paint, marking those trees to be cut. Trees that are dead, too large, crooked, or diseased will have to go. If you have to cut marketable trees to let others have sunlight, do it. Remember, though, that white pine, red and white oak, birch, hemlock, maple, cherry, and walnut trees are among the most valuable for timber.

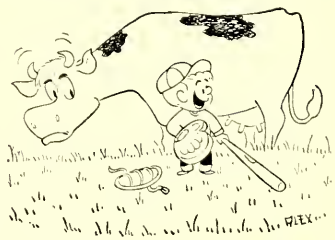
You can either cut the undesired trees with an ax or chain saw or use chemicals to kill them as Billy did. Best compounds to use are 2,4,5-T; 2,4-D; and sodium arsenite. You can girdle the tree with an ax; then pour or spray the poison into the wound. Your forester can give you details on this.

Trees left standing that are between three and six inches in diameter should be pruned with a pruning saw. Never use an ax. Prune when you can go up the trunk at least nine feet, taking care not to prune more than two thirds of the total height. Cuts should be flush with the trunk, sticking to limbs less than two inches in diameter. Be careful not to strip the bark. Pruning will result in more sunlight and straighter logs.

If your woodlot isn't too large, it'll pay you to cut the weeds and briars out. You'll find that unless the lot was too crowded, there'll be some natural seeding taking place. Where this is not the case or where you want to plant new areas of the woodlot, you'll need to plant seeds or seedlings. Planting tree seeds can be a time-consuming and spotty job in many cases, so most foresters recommend planting started seedlings. Two-year-old seedlings are best, if you can get them.

In most states, you'll find that the forester can give you seedlings either free or at cost. You'll need to place your order well in advance and give proof that they will be used for reforesting purposes, though. You'll be able to plant new seedlings through the first of June in most areas, but the earlier the better. Pick your species according to what market you want to aim for, but most foresters recommend those species native to the area. Usually conifers such as pine and cedar grow where hardwoods won't. Spacing is important, and the normal goal is for 700 trees per acre, planted in a spacing eight by eight feet square.

Seedlings should be planted as soon after delivery as possible. In small areas,



"Hey, Charlie! I found us a back stop!"

a planting bar available from a hardware store can be used. Clear the area around the seedling of all vegetation, plant it deep, and pack the soil around it. If you have a can with a soluble fertilizer for watering the seedling, this will help. Unless moisture is plentiful in your area, even the sod should be removed around the seedling. Next comes your responsibility to keep the weeds down until the trees reach a competitive height.

Trees just as well as field crops have enemies, and you'll have to guard them against fire, insects, diseases, and grazing. Best fire insurance is to clear the weeds and brush around the woodlot, and build a firebreak. This is usually a strip plowed and disked about eight feet wide around the lot. Best way to minimize insect and disease loss is by working with your forester. If you notice any pest or disease, notify him immediately.

And when market time comes for your timber, you'll need to know how to estimate the amount and when it should be cut. Of course, saw timber takes many years, but pulpwood can be cut when the trees are four to five inches in diameter. Your local market should determine when you sell, and your forester has a chart which you can use to determine board feet in saw timber. Younger trees can be cut for fuelwood, pulpwood, and fence posts, while your older trees may take many years before they are ready for harvest. And if you practice good management, you may be eligible for the advantages of a tree farm under the American Tree Farm System. Your nearest forester can tell you how to proceed to win Tree Farm recognition.

Your woodlot is a good investment, and although it takes a bit longer before you can harvest its products, the experience and satisfaction from managing it pay off twofold. Billy Townsend figures his saw timber will be worth $300 per acre when it's cut in a few years. You can invest in timber, too, and have an excellent enterprise in the meantime. ◆◆◆

History of the Breed

The Angora Goat

EVEN before ancient man started his crudely penned records, Angora goats were being domesticated. Their lustrous coat, commonly called Mohair, had already become a valuable fiber throughout the ancient civilizations. Excerpts from the Bible tell of Mohair being used in the time of Moses.

The valuable Mohair was first produced commercially in the Asiatic province of Ankara, now in modern-day Turkey. Historians believe that invading tribes from the north brought the animals along on their warring missions. It is common knowledge, however, that tribes from the high mountains of Thibets entered Ankara Province accompanied by small white goats with fleeces that shone like silver. These were the first Angoras.

The ancient Turks kept the small Angoras as household pets, some families keeping as many as nine or 10. The soft, white fleeces were clipped and spun into cloth for home use.

But the smallness and susceptibility to disease discouraged farmers from keeping the Angoras in large numbers, and the few goats that were kept had to be protected from the weather within the family home.

By 1554, some Mohair yarn had been taken into Europe by seamen, and its value was realized by European merchants. However, the Sultan of Turkey jealously guarded his country's goat herds and by a special decree prohibited the export of raw Mohair into Europe for nearly 300 years. Finally in 1820, the ban was lifted, and within 25 years the looms of Europe were spinning the finest Mohair yarns and fabrics.

For the first time, the little Angora goat was taken outside of his native Turkey. Native European goats were crossed with Angora sires to upgrade their fleece-producing capabilities. After several generations, the resulting Angora goats were much larger in size and as hardy as their European cousins. Multiple births became common, and the average fleece weight increased materially. Soon large herds of Angoras were appearing to fill the needs of European mills.

By 1849, Dr. James Davis of South Carolina brought along a group of purebred Angoras on his return from Turkey. The nine goats were a gift from the Sultan to reward Dr. Davis for his work with the Turkey cotton industry. Little did the Sultan know that he had started the seeds of the American Angora industry that would some day outproduce that of Turkey.

Other Angora importations spread the goat population from South Carolina northward to New Jersey, and finally to the West Coast. An important shipment into Texas around 1901 so attracted the local ranchmen that many more importations were made in the following years. The Angora goats spread throughout the range areas mainly to help eradicate brush that grew wild.

Ranchers soon found that the Angora would completely control resprouting brush by nibbling away new leaves as they grew. The land could then be put to the plow much quicker. But more important, the ranchers found that Angora goats could be raised profitably both in small farm flocks and in large flocks of several thousand, producing Mohair as the principal cash product.

Today Angoras are raised extensively in British South Africa, Turkey, and the United States. In this country, the majority are located within the state of Texas because of the warm, dry climate with an ample cover of brush and weeds. In fact, over 90 percent of the 340,000 goats registered in the U.S. are located within the Edwards Plateau of southwestern Texas.

The average Angora buck weighs around 100 pounds at the breeding age of 18 months. He has a thick covering of white Mohair, covering the entire body except his eyes, ears, nose, and mouth. The doe weighs about 20 pounds less at breeding age but has the same characteristics. Young Angoras are born from March through April, and by late August can be sheared of their thick Mohair. They are especially adapted to high, rough land and are excellent climbers.

The breed has an American association that keeps complete records on purebred Angoras. It's the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association with offices at Rocksprings, Texas. ◆◆◆

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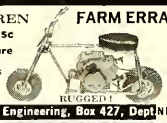

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To come when called is taught with a soft command and a tug on the leash.

After several trips on a leash, your dog soon learns to round up on his own.

Tips for Training

By E. G. Emannel

PERHAPS one of your most valuable farm hands will be a well-trained stock dog—one that with a minimum of commands can bring in a herd or flock, or sort out individual livestock at a moment's notice. On many farms, one dog may do services ordinarily requiring two or more men on horseback or foot. The small amount of effort spent in training your dog can pay off handsomely.

Your first consideration, and a very important one, is the economic investment. A purebred puppy of most of our working breeds may cost a bit more than you expected but seldom exceeds $100. Some more common working stock dog breeds are English Shepherd, Border Collie, Scotch Collie, German Shepherd, and the Australian Shepherd in some western states. Other breeds can be adapted if desired.

Let us assume that you are starting out with a young puppy, six to 12 weeks old. This is the age that will best withstand any shipping distance. However, a dog may be several months old and still be able to learn the basic training principles. Immediately after the dog's arrival, you must start to gain his confidence. Without it, you won't get far in training him. Another thing to remember is that he should be trained by you, his master. Don't let just anyone attempt to train him.

There are four basic commands you will need to teach your stock dog if he is to be the kind of dog you'll be proud to own.

1. To come when called.
2. To go out and round up livestock.
3. To move to the right or left.
4. To stop immediately on command.

Feeding time is the best time to teach your puppy to come when called. Use a series of soft, short whistles, and say his name first. "Jack, come." Always use soft tones and the same verbal tone for each command. Remember, a dog doesn't understand words as you do; it is the tone of your voice that registers with him. And if your tone hurts his ears, it will do no good as a command. When using a mechanical whistle, be careful never to blow it right over him. Stay with the "Come" teaching until your dog gladly responds without hesitation. This may be a week or more.

Let's move directly to No. 4, teaching him to stop. To teach him to stop, take hold of his front legs, and pull them down and out in front of him. At the same time, stroke his back, encouraging him down into a "belly" position, and give the command "Down" along with a low, soft whistle. Many trainers prefer to teach their dogs to keep their heads down between their paws while in this position, claiming that it teaches them complete submission at the "Down" command.

As soon as your puppy gets the general idea of what you want, your methods of drawing his lead strap under your shoe to pull him down or standing on his chain to keep him down will help. Don't let him get back up until you give the "Up" command. However, make sure you never keep him in this position more than a few seconds at a time. Be sure to give the proper signal of "Down," which is both hands out in front of you, palms flat toward him. You can practice this daily, making sure you don't repeat it

Photos courtesy of Ralston Purina Dog Care Center; Carl Bradford, trainer.

Be sure to use the correct hand signal when telling him to go to the side.

Teaching him to stop on command is one of his most important instructions.

Stock Dogs

Author E. G. Emanuel is editor of the NATIONAL STOCK DOG Magazine, and has raised and trained English Shepherd stock dogs for many years at his home farm near Butler, Indiana.

to the point where it gets boring and that you give him some praise after he does it correctly.

Teaching your puppy to "play ball" will often become a useful part of his future training. The underhand throw that you use to roll the ball to him can become a hand signal to accompany the command "Go and fetch the cows." Varying forms of the ball playing game can also help teach your dog to move to the left or right. As you can see, throwing the ball to the right with the command "Right," then leaving your arm extended in that direction, can be a training aid.

Be sure that when giving your dog a right or left command, you always give him the proper command to move him to his right, not yours. This, of course, differs as to whether or not you are facing him. If this is not done, you will only confuse him on which way you want him to move.

There are several ways to teach your dog to move to the right or left. One effective way is to use an axle with a wheel on one end. Drive the axle into the ground so that the wheel is on top about 30 inches from the ground like a small revolving table. Now lay a long pole—20 feet or more—across the wheel, wire it fast, and tie the dog to a short length of chain at one end.

With you at the opposite end of the pole from your dog, move him left or right, extending your arm in that direction and giving the command. He will be forced to move with the pole. However, here again remember that you must match your commands to whether the dog is facing you or not.

As soon as he is well schooled in these three commands, he is ready to begin actually working with livestock. Ducks seem to be the best livestock for practicing in the lot, since they offer little or no resistance. Sheep are sometimes used, but never under any circumstances start a young dog on dairy animals with calves, as they will put up a fight only a veteran can withstand.

If you are a dairy farmer, take your puppy with you on a leash each time you go for the cows. When entering the field, take note of where the herd is standing; then go around them on the side facing their heads. This will cause them to turn and start for the barn; then you should make a wide arc with your arm extended and say, "Go around." Dogs will learn a great deal from watching what you do.

After several trips to the pasture, you will usually find that your dog is moving out on his own, attempting to circle the herd. Next you will discover that you no longer need to go with him to gather the herd; just stand at the gate and give him the command. If he works too fast or rough, use your "Down" signal to regain control. Avoid letting him run the herd by giving him "Stop."

By this method keep him from stampeding the herd over you, while keeping the herd between you and him. This in due time will allow you to walk back and away from the herd to open the gates while he does the work. Dogs keep learning over the years, so don't hesitate in attempting new tricks such as carrying the paper to the house or shaking hands. One day soon you will find that he is a companion that money couldn't buy from you. ◆◆◆

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"Here by the Owl"

(Editor's note: What are the problems you would like the panel to discuss? Send them on a post card to this Magazine in care of "Here By The Owl.")

Mr. Advisor: "Should I develop only farming enterprises that are common in my area or start new ones?"

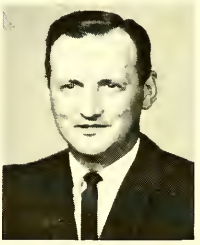
Lee D. Sandager
FFA Advisor
Forest Lake, Minnesota

THE first consideration should be, "Is there an existing market, or can a market be developed for the product from this enterprise?" You'll want to make money as well as get experience, and there won't be much opportunity to make money if you'll have to ship it a great distance.

Secondly, I think you should consider why such an enterprise is not common to the area now. But don't be tradition-bound and conclude that there are no new opportunities. One of the most prominent turkey growers in the country started with 10 birds in a community where none had been raised and today has 250,000.

Your land may be located in an area where it may not be productive for one type of crop but could produce income from another enterprise. Sandy land that is marginal for crops could provide a better income if it were reforested with a good species of trees. Many acres of land are now an asset to the owner because he tried something no one else thought of. Maybe your possibilities are in developing a special market for fruit or vegetables.

Don't think only in terms of your father's or grandfather's kind of farming. Times are changing, and your success may be dependent on your ability to change with the times.



Charles L. Eldridge
FFA Advisor
Murray, Kentucky

AS a vo-ag teacher, I am interested in raising the standard of living of my students by increasing either the efficiency of their present enterprises or developing new ones. However, new enterprises are usually questionable because if there were a need and an available market, the product would probably already be in production.

If a new enterprise should be developed, the labor required would tend to be inexperienced and inefficient. Also, new equipment would be required for new enterprises, and the opportunities for buying used specialized machinery would be small. Another factor would be management. Effective management requires much experience which can only be attained through actually working with the enterprise.

A desirable market outlet is always the key to the success of any enterprise. Many areas of our country are changing production patterns, altering the markets. This is especially true of fruit and vegetable markets.

As a part of my duties, I must be alert to current research being carried on at research stations. I spend most of my instructional time in developing effective ways to improve the efficiency of enterprises already in the Murray community. However, we must be alert to changing times and consider new enterprises that would be economically sound for our areas.

Walter L. Bomeli
FFA Advisor
Bangor, Michigan

IF the student's plans are to end his formal education with graduation from high school and go into the production phase of farming, he should be thinking now of "growing into farming." His farm enterprises should be centered around those in which he plans to concentrate when he becomes a full-time farmer.

Usually a student with this in mind will be most interested in following the enterprises carried by the successful farmers of the community. He is interested in continuation enterprises which will help him build an early equity in a farm business by the time he has completed high school.

However, if a student is enrolled in vo-ag for the purpose of gaining experience in a wide variety of farming skills, he has a different situation. If he wants to enter into agricultural training beyond high school, he will be interested in gaining new skills through a wide variety of farming enterprises.

This should be done on a rather small scale since some enterprises less common to the area may prove to be costly experiments. If the major objective is to gain managerial skills and build up a savings account, I would suggest short-lived, "tried-and-true" enterprises with less risk. It seems to me that it is more reasonable to select farming enterprises common to the local area and leave the experimenting to the research stations.

By Stan Allen

GIL HODGES, veteran first baseman of the New York Mets, is playing his seventeenth season of major league baseball. He has belted the ball for one of the best slugging records in National League history; yet he has never received the press coverage that lesser players have.

This could be attributed in part to playing on a team with such stars as Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella. Robinson always hit for a better average, and Campy always seemed to get the spectacular hits. Gil just went along in his quiet way, getting the job done and earning the reputation of being a nice guy. He has never been tossed out of a ball game.

Gil Hodges was born and raised in Princeton, Indiana, and came from a ball-playing family. His dad, an older brother, and Gil used to play sandlot ball together, so he had plenty of instruction right at home. He played high school ball and was also a star on the track team. The Detroit Tigers made him an offer after high school, but Gil took advantage of a scholarship to St. Joseph's College in Rensselaer, Indiana. In 1943, he went to Olean, New York, for a tryout with the Brooklyn Dodger farm club there. They liked him so much at Olean that he was sent to Brooklyn to try out for Branch Rickey. Mr. Rickey signed Gil for a bonus, and he managed to get into one game with the Dodgers before spending a two-year hitch in the Marines.

Hodges returned from service in 1946 and reported to the Newport News team as a catcher. He had a good season, hitting for a .278 average with eight homers and 64 runs batted in. He was called up to the Dodgers in 1947, and made his permanent home at Ebbets Field for 11 years until the Dodgers moved to Los Angeles.

In 1948, his first full season, Gil drove in 70 runs, hit 11 homers, and had a fair .249 batting average. He came back to hit .285 in 1949, belting 23 homers and driving in 115 runs. This was the beginning of a slugging record that has not been equaled by any of today's active players. Gil Hodges hit 20 or more home runs a year for 11 straight seasons. His high mark was 42 in 1954, and his total home run production for those 11 years was 333 round trippers. He also had 261 doubles and 41 triples during that period. For seven seasons in a row, Gil drove in more than 100 runs and tied Mel Ott's old record. His 14 grand-slam homers, a National League record, prove that Gil is a good pressure hitter. His 370 total home runs place him high on the Major League All-Time list, and he is one of the few players to hit four home runs in one game.

Hodges has been one of the most feared base runners in baseball. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs around 210 pounds, which gave him good advantage in sliding to break up double plays. Gil had played third and short in his early days but came up to the Dodgers as a catcher. The only open spot on the team was first base, so Gil learned how to play first. He developed into one of the best infielders in the league. His biggest handicap has been falling victim to long batting slumps. These slumps have kept his batting average down, but like all sluggers, Gil has always been a free swinger.

Hodges has appeared in seven World Series and owns a fine .267 batting average with five homers and 21 runs batted in. He has played in six All-Star games and has hit for a fine .333 average in All-Star competition. Gil was drafted by the New York Mets in the National League expansion player pool in 1961. He was jinxed by injuries last year and only appeared in 54 games, although he finished with a .252 average.

Gil is now 36 years old and his 17 seasons have taken some of the speed from his legs. He can still hit, however, and should help the Mets in that department for two or three more seasons. You can bet that his remarkable slugging will earn him a nomination for Baseball's Hall of Fame.

Gil Hodges of the New York Mets.

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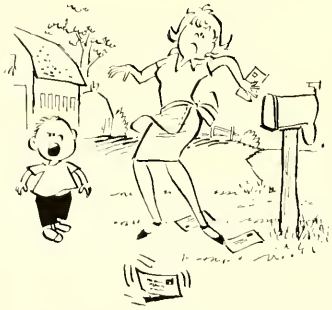


"About time! He promised me a snake a month ago."

Two cowboys were lolling around a Wyoming ranch one day. One was bragging to the other about how good a shot he was. Not to be outdone, the second cowboy drawled: *"Gosh, that's nothing. I can stand before a mirror and beat myself to the draw."*

Romayne Bender
Topeka, Indiana

A wife to frowning husband holding canceled checks in his hand: *"You mean the bank saves all the checks I write and sends them to you? What a sneaky thing to do!"*

Melvin Burch
Newalla, Oklahoma

A farmer had a pet rabbit. When the rabbit got sick, the farmer called a vet.

"What are you feeding this rabbit?" asked the vet.

"Goat's milk," said the farmer.

..."For goodness' sake," said the vet. *"No wonder he's sick! You can't use that greasy kid stuff on your hare.*

Jo Ann Miller
Griswold, Iowa

Teacher: *"Who was the smartest inventor of all time and why?"*

Harry: *"Edison. He invented the phonograph so people would stay up all night using his electric light bulbs."*

Edward Septon
Appleton, Minnesota

Billy: *"My grandfather made a scarecrow so terrible that it frightened every single crow off the place."*

Tom: *"That's nothing! My grandfather made one that scared the crows so much that they brought back all the corn they stole last year!"*

Bonnie Atkins
Landrum, South Carolina

Draft-board director: *"What do you want to be, young man?"*

Draftee: *"What my great grandfather was in the Civil War."*

Draft-board director: *"What was that?"*

Draftee: *"A civilian!"*

William F. Caudill
Waynesburg, Kentucky

"My friends think it's odd that I'm so fond of pancakes," a lady told the psychiatrist, *"so they sent me to you."*

"Why, that's not odd at all," replied the doctor. *"I'm quite fond of them myself."*

Brightening, she said, *"Oh, you are? Well, you must come over some day. I've got five trunks full."*

Louise M. Moore
Chatham, Virginia

Tom: *"Why is a longhorn steer like a bad speech?"*

Bob: *"Because there is a point here and a point there with a lot of bull in between."*

Joseph Soileau
Oakdale, Louisiana

A young lawyer had been retained by a farmer to prosecute a railroad for killing 24 hogs. He wanted to impress the jury with the magnitude of the injury.

"Twenty-four hogs, gentlemen! Twice as many as there are in the jury box."

Phyllis McAdams
Judsonia, Arkansas

"I don't suppose you would know anything about this?"

Joe: *"I hear that you have been experimenting again."*

Bill: *"Yes, I crossed a flea and a termite."*

Joe: *"What did you get?"*

Bill: *"I don't know, but it won't eat anything except dog houses."*

Kenneth Davenport
Paden, Oklahoma

Aunt Mattie: *"You're dating five different young men. How do you explain such conduct?"*

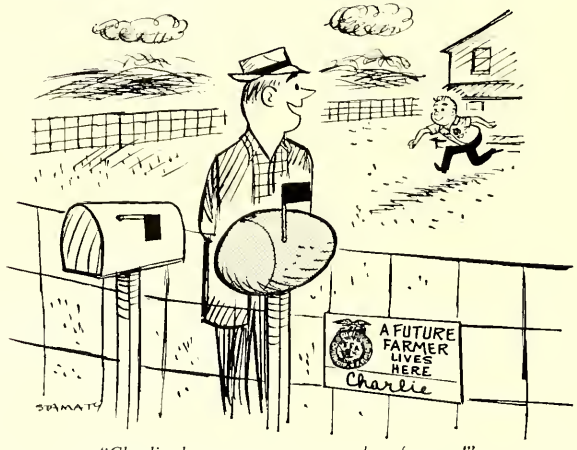
Happy girl: *"Cupid must have shot me with a machine gun."*

Karen Griffith
Milton, West Virginia

The farmer said to his cow: *"Well, what will it be, Bess? Milk or hamburgers."*

Royce Shaw
Forest, Mississippi

Charlie, the Green Hand



"Charlie, here are some egg orders for you!"

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